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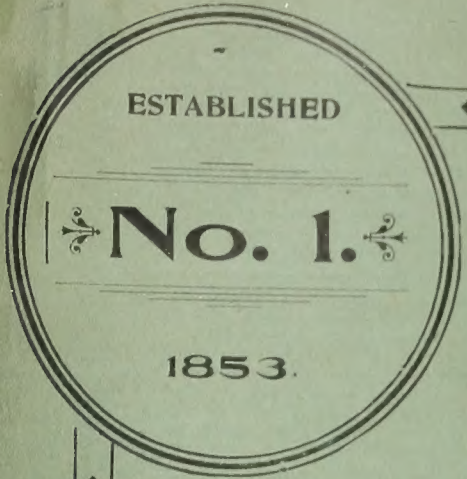
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PAINESVILLE  
NURSERIES.

The Storrs & Harrison Co's

CATALOGUE

..... OF .....

FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Bulbs, Etc.

PAINESVILLE OHIO.



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# PAINESVILLE NURSERIES.

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

No. 1.



**T**HE Painesville Nurseries extend for over a mile along the bank of Lake Erie, located two miles east of Painesville, Ohio. Probably no Nurseries in the United States are so well situated or have the varieties of soil so admirably adapted to the production of hardy, healthy, well-rooted and well-developed specimens of the great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Tree, Shrubs, Vines and Plants that are now indispensable to the successful filling of orders with stock adapted to the requirements of planters from so many different sections of the country.

Thirty-nine years ago the Painesville Nurseries were established, commencing with a few acres growing a small assortment of stock for a local retail trade the business has gradually developed until we now have over 900 acres in our home farms, 28 large greenhouses, the largest amount of storage and packing cellars in the country, and a wholesale and retail trade which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The S. & H. trees, plants and seeds have been thoroughly tested in every state in the Union with satisfactory results, as is attested by the gratifying increase in our trade from season to season.

Our lands varying from sandy loam to clay, we are able to give each variety the soil best adapted to its production; growing on our own grounds the different sorts offered, insuring to our customers fresh dug stock which has made a healthy vigorous growth. No hardier better-ripened trees can be produced than are grown here under the immediate influence of the lake.

Our Greenhouse Department is one of the largest devoted to the production of plants. Our reputation for furnishing tender plants that grow and bloom is firmly established from Maine to California. The department is supplied with an immense amount of hot-bed sash, propagating frames, etc., giving us the best of facilities for the propagation of the Hardy Roses, Shrubs, New and Scarce Grapes, Evergreens, etc.

Our storage cellars and cold houses enable us to carry a full assortment of stock from which shipments can be made during the winter, except during the coldest weather, so that our customers can obtain their stock at the proper time for planting in their locality. In these cellars we carry all stock liable to be injured during the winter, so that we have for spring delivery stock in the best possible condition for transplanting.

We employ during the season from 150 to 175 hands, increasing the number to about 250 during packing and planting time. Many of our Foremen and Packers have been with us for years.

Every department is under the management of an active member of the Company, and most of them have had practical experience from the start, and all are personally interested in making a permanent customer of every one who favors us with his orders.



Our endeavor is to offer a full list of varieties best suited for market and home use; covering the entire season; weeding out kinds that do not generally succeed or that are superseded by newer varieties; offering in newer introductions only such as we have reason to believe are improvements on older sorts and will prove of permanent value.

Do not plant too many varieties; a few kinds known to be desirable in your locality and market will prove a much better paying investment than long lists a few of a kind; for profit confine your lists to a few of the leading market varieties, using enough of other kinds to fill out season for home use, and to test the new sorts as to their desirability in your locality.

Our specialty is direct deal with customers, employing no soliciting agents in any manner. A large amount of stock is furnished dealers in trees, plants, etc., and if they contract to procure of us the entire amount of their sales, we permit them to represent the stock sold as coming from our nurseries. Many of these men have been handling our stock for years and are doing a perfectly honest, legitimate business. If in any doubt as to the reliability of any one trying to sell you stock, write us giving his name before signing any orders. Some dealers take advantage of our reputation in effecting sales and procure their stock where it can be picked up cheapest; we know nothing of the transaction until their customers write us, complaining of stock, poor packing, not true to name, etc.

All dealers are hereby warned against using our catalogue in effecting their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc., as we cannot allow salesmen to use our catalogue or represent their trees as coming from our establishment unless there is a contract existing between us.

We issue the following catalogues, which will be mailed free to all applicants, except No. 1, for which we charge 10 cts.:

No. 1. (This one). Descriptive of Fruit and Ornamental, Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Roses, Bulbs, Hardy Plants, etc., revised and issued from time to time as editions become exhausted.

No. 2. Issued annually about the first of January. About 150 pages, describing the leading varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Shrubs, Vines, etc., with Price List.

No. 3. Issued in August. Descriptive of Holland and other Bulbs, Winter Blooming Plants, Trees, Vines, Small Fruits, etc., with Price List.

YOU are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries.

Always address,

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

Painesville, Ohio.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is always wise to get in orders for nursery stock as early as possible, even if it is months before shipping time, as first come, first served; and if orders are received early we have them on our books ready to fill as early in the season as is suitable.

In ordering, write the name, number and size of each variety plainly, so as to avoid errors, also state whether standard or dwarf trees are wanted.

In filling orders we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety, to substitute another of equal merit when it can be done (always labeling with correct name), unless the party ordering says no substituting, in which case we will fill the orders so far as we can and return the balance. Those who are not well posted in the character of different sorts will do well to leave the selection to us, stating if wanted for family or market use, and we will make the selection according to our best judgment.

Our Nurseries are so situated that we have conveniences for sending trees to any part of the United States and Canada.

All goods will be delivered at railway or express office free of drayage.

We take receipts for all goods shipped, after which purchasers must look to forwarders for all damage caused by delay or miscarriage.

The necessity of giving plain directions about marking and the mode of conveyance, is one of the utmost importance. When full instructions for marking and forwarding are not given, we use our best judgment, but in so doing assume no responsibility.



Small trees, vines, etc., can be safely forwarded by mail to any part of the United States.

We hold ourselves in readiness to rectify any mistake made by us, but we should be immediately notified of such.

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by remittance for amount of bill or suitable references.

**GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.**—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc. true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

**SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.**

Apples, Standard.....	25 to 40 feet.	Quinces .....	10 to 12 feet.
“ Dwarf.....	6 to 8 “	Grapes .....	8 to 10 “
Pears, Standard.....	16 to 18 “	Currants .....	3 to 4 “
“ Dwarf.....	10 “	Gooseberries .....	3 to 4 “
Peaches .....	16 to 18 “	Raspberries, Red .....	3 to 4 “
Nectarines and Apricots .....	16 to 18 “	“ Black .....	4 to 5 “
Cherries, Sweet.....	16 to 20 “	Blackberries.....	5 to 7 “
“ Sour.....	12 to 15 “	Strawberries, Rows.....	1 by 3½ “
Plums .....	16 to 20 “	“ in Beds.....	1½ by 1½ “
		Asparagus in beds.....	1 by 1½ “

**NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE.**

4 feet each way.....	2,723	15 feet each way.....	194
5 “ “ “ .....	1,742	18 “ “ “ .....	135
6 “ “ “ .....	1,210	20 “ “ “ .....	110
8 “ “ “ .....	680	25 “ “ “ .....	70
10 “ “ “ .....	430	30 “ “ “ .....	48
12 “ “ “ .....	302	33 “ “ “ .....	40

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at any given distance, divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, Strawberries, planted 1½ by 3 feet, each hill will occupy 4½ square feet, making 9,680 plants to the acre.

**DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING.**

Success depends in a large measure on the treatment given stock after received by the planter. Thousands of well grown, healthy specimens, delivered in first-class condition, are annually lost through neglect and bad treatment.

Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground; as soon as received they should be heeled in, so mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. When planting take out but few at a time. One hour's exposure to hot sun or drying winds is sure death to many trees. More particularly is this the case with evergreens, as their sap is composed of a resinous matter which when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will dilute and restore to its normal condition.

**Soil.**—It may be taken as an invariable rule, that good fruit cannot be raised upon a soil which is *wet*, or not well drained. It should be rich enough to produce a good crop of corn, and should be well prepared for planting by deep plowing, and liberal manuring if not in good condition.

**Pruning.**—The first thing to be done is to cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a *sharp* knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. Next, if it be a *Standard Tree* for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches, and headed back to a proper height to form the top. If the tree is to be trained in the Dwarf or Pyramidal form, the necessary pruning should be done by *cutting back the last year's growth* in such a way as to give the tree the shape desired, thinning out superfluous branches wherever they interfere with the symmetry of the tree.

**Planting.**—In properly prepared ground the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod, in yard or lawn, the hole should



be dug three times the size necessary in well plowed land. Two persons are required to plant trees properly; while one holds the tree upright, let the other fill in with rich, mellow earth, carefully among the roots, keeping them in their position, and when the roots are all covered stamp the soil down as solid as the surrounding ground. If the soil is dry or lumpy, something more powerful than the foot may be required. Thousands of trees are lost annually by leaving the ground loose in planting, permitting the air to penetrate to the roots. Plant the same depth as when in the nursery.

**Mulching.**—As soon as planted, three or four inches of coarse manure or other litter, should be spread over the ground about the tree, four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist, and aid the tree during dry weather.

**After Culture.**—No grass or grain crops should be grown among fruit trees until they have attained bearing size. The ground between the rows can (with advantage to the trees) be cultivated with potatoes, cabbages, melons, etc., or corn, if not planted within six feet of the trees.

**Injured Trees.**—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

#### WINTERING NURSERY STOCK PROCURED IN THE FALL.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall, nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for planting is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the early spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall and heeled over winter are not equal to trees fresh dug in the spring. If the heeling is properly done there could be no greater mistake as young trees if left standing in the nursery rows are fuller of sap and much more likely to be injured by frost during the winter, while if dug in the fall the amount of sap is reduced, the wood appears more fully ripened, and if treated as described below, they come through bright and uninjured and can be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and trees early planted are more likely to live and make twice the growth of late planted trees.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lay at an angle of not more than thirty degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well up to the bodies and *see that this is firmly packed*. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continue as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds. When evergreen boughs are not easily obtainable and winters are severe, the trees may be entirely covered with earth.

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## FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

FOR SPRING PRICES, SEE CATALOGUE NO. 2; FOR FALL PRICES, NO. 3.

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The time of ripening is given for average season in Northern Ohio; in other sections, North and South, seasons will vary as to locality.

The past few years have witnessed a wonderful development in knowledge of improved methods of fighting insect enemies and diseases of fruit, and in the manufacture of spraying machines and other appliances for the proper application of remedies. A little care and attention now enables the fruit grower at small cost to protect and bring to maturity in good condition his crops of fruit.



# APPLES.

The following list are all well tested sorts and we believe includes the best for general planting and market use.

In our list of Russian and Hardy sorts are many varieties of first class quality and very hardy; the area for apple culture in the West and Northwest is being gradually extended by the introduction of these varieties: most of them are also proving themselves the best and most profitable kinds to plant in the older apple sections.

☞ Those starred (\*) are the Russian and hardier kinds.

**Dwarf Trees** on Paradise stock can be furnished in a select list of varieties covering the season. These trees or bushes are very productive, generally maturing fine specimens two years after planting. Taking up but little room they are especially adapted for village gardens of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruit, far superior to any which can be bought in market.

## SUMMER.

\***Early Colton.** One of the best early hardy apples, begins to ripen before Early Harvest and continues for some time. Abundant and annual bearer. It is of *beautiful appearance*, form regular, nearly round, of uniform medium size, color yellowish white, with a tint of carmine where exposed to the sun, much like Golden Pippin or Belmont in color. Very valuable for family use. Aug.

\***Charlotten Thaler.** A hardy Russian variety resembling Yellow Transparent, but claimed to surpass that popular variety, being an earlier, larger and hardier tree. Very productive and may prove the best early market variety. Aug.

**Early Harvest**—Medium size, round, straw color; tender, sub-acid and fine; productive. Aug.

**Golden Sweet**—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; good bearer. Aug.

**Keswick Codlin**—Large, tender, juicy; excellent for cooking; productive and early in bearing. Aug. to Oct.

\***Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful; a good bearer. Aug.

**Sweet Bough**—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. Aug.

\***Tetofsky**—A Russian apple, profitable for market growing; bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year; hardy as a Crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. Aug.

**Western Beauty**—(*Summer Rambo*)—Large to very large; skin pale, striped and splashed with red; flesh light yellow; tender, juicy, almost melting, flavor good. Aug. and Sept.

\***Yellow Transparent**—A Russian variety imported by the Department of Agriculture

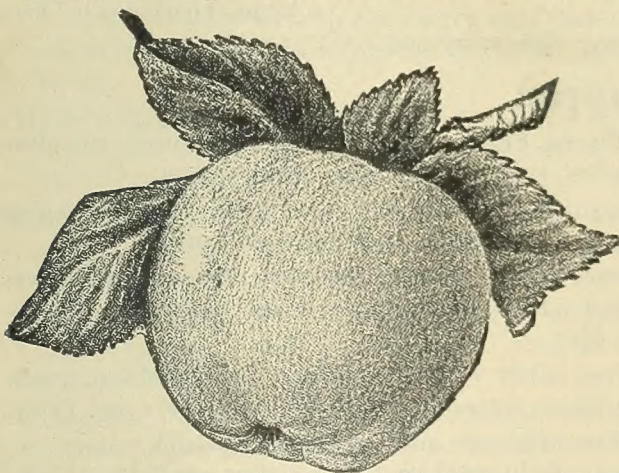
and one of the most valuable. Has been on trial in all sections and is beyond doubt one of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. Early bearer, frequently producing fine fruit on 2-year trees in nursery rows. Good grower and hardy; fruit pale yellow, roundish ovate, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens about 10 days before Early Harvest. July and Aug.

## AUTUMN.

**Autumn Strawberry**—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, fine; productive and very desirable. Sept. and Oct.

\***Alexander**—Large size, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, with a pleasant flavor. Valuable on account of its hardiness. Oct.

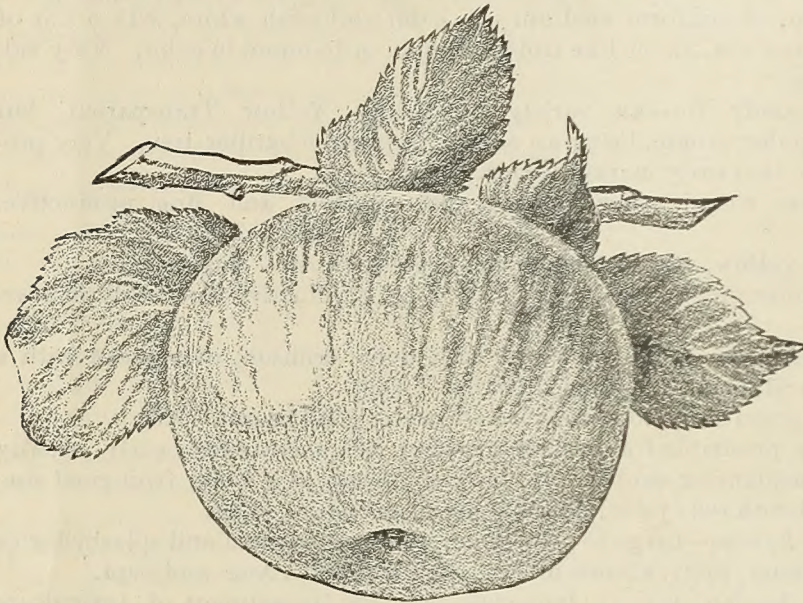
**Colvert**—A large, roundish striped apple; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; valuable for market. Oct. and Nov.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.



- \***Duchess of Oldenburg**—Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, sub-acid flavor; productive. Sept.
- Gravenstein**—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; productive. Sept. and Oct.
- \***Haas**—(Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly. Oct. and Nov.
- Maiden's Blush**—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. Sept. and Oct.
- Munson Sweet**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good; fine bearer. Oct. to Jan.
- Pumpkin Sweet**—(*Pumpkin Russet*)—A very large, round, yellowish, russet apple, very rich and sweet. Valuable. Oct. and Nov.
- Rambo**—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender, good and productive. Oct. to Dec.



RED BIETIGHEIMER.

tened; rich golden yellow; flesh yellow, tender, rich, spicy and good. Oct.

**Red Bietigheimer**—A valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity, calyx closed in a large, deep basin; skin pale, cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Sept.

**Sweet Swaar**—Fruit large, roundish, flat-

#### WINTER.

- American Golden Russet**—(Bullock's Pippin, Sheep Nose)—Medium or small, roundish ovate; clear golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; good bearer. Nov. to Jan.
- Baldwin**—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the most popular winter apples. Jan. to April.
- Ben Davis**—(New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.)—Large, handsome, striped, productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest as a market variety. Tree remarkably healthy and vigorous. Dec. to Mar.
- \***Bottle Greening**—Native of Vermont. Tree hardy vigorous grower. Fruit medium, greenish yellow, shaded crimson in sun. Flesh white, sub-acid, almost melting. Jan. and Feb'y.
- \***Belle de Boskoop**—Of Russian origin. Tree vigorous and spreading in habit; comes into bearing early and produces abundant crops. Fruit good size; skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface; flesh crisp, tender, and juicy; flavor brisk sub-acid, rich, and of very good quality. Jan. to March.
- \***Babbitt**—The tree is a very strong, large grower; leaves large and tough. Fruit large, roundish, deep red; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp, rich, fine acid. Jan. to March.



**Danvers Sweet**—Tree productive and upright, fruit medium size, greenish yellow, with orange blush; flesh yellow, firm and sweet, excellent. Dec.

**Dominie**—(*Winter Reabo*)—A large, flattened, greenish-yellow apple, with stripes of bright red, flesh white, tender and juicy; good grower and very productive. Fine for the Western States. Nov. to April.

**Ewalt**—A fine, showy apple; very large, roundish, slightly conical; bright yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid. Nov. to March.

**Fameuse**—(*Snow Apple*)—Medium size, roundish, very handsome; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive, and very hardy. Nov. to Feb'y.

**Fallwater** (*Tulpehocken*)—Large, roundish, slightly conical, smooth; skin yellowish green, with a dull red cheek; tree a strong grower and good bearer. Nov. to Jan.

**Flory**—(*Flory's Bellflower*) Medium to large; rich yellow, tender, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an abundant bearer. Nov. and Dec.

**Green Sweet**—Medium size; skin green, somewhat dotted; juicy and very sweet; one of the best Winter sweet apples. Dec. to April.



GIDEON.

**Gideon**—Tree as hardy as a crab, vigorous, and an early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large; color a rich golden yellow with a clear and handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid. In form and general appearance resembles somewhat the Yellow Bellflower. Nov. to Jan.

\***Grimes' Golden**—(*Grimes' Golden Pipin*)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; deep golden yellow, sub-acid, aromatic, spicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. Jan. to April.

**Gano**—An improved Ben Davis, fully its equal in productiveness and hardiness, a much handsomer fruit, being nearly covered with deep dark red, making it one of the most attractive market varieties. Dec. to March.

**Hyde's King**—Large to very large, handsome shape, yellowish green, good quality, a remarkable keeper. Time of keeping, all the year round.

**Hubbardston Nonesuch**—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong, good bearer. Nov. to May.

**King**—(*Tompkins County*)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. One of the best. Nov. to May.

\***Longfield**—One of the imported Russian varieties, a free upright grower, early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes; a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly, sub-acid. Dec. to March.

**Loy**—Originated in Missouri. Awarded the first prize at the New Orleans Exposition for the best new apple. Fruit medium to large, yellow shaded red, best quality, long keeper. Tree vigorous, early and annual bearer. Dec. to June.



GANO.



- Mann**—Medium to large, deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy, and an upright grower; an early and annual bearer and a late keeper. Jan. to April.
- \***McIntosh Red**—Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, sprightly, very good. A handsome apple of fine quality. Tree vigorous and hardy. Nov. to Feb.
- Missouri Pippin**—Medium to large; pale whitish yellow, splashed with light and dark red; flesh whitish; crisp, moderately juicy, sub-acid. Jan. to April.
- \***Northwestern Greening**—Hardy, yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes' Golden in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper.
- Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Jan. to June.
- \***Ontario**—Fruit large, skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with bright, rich red; flesh fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid, refreshing, slightly aromatic. Jan. to April.
- \***Pewaukee**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, wavy surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, breaking, juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. Jan. to June.
- \***Peter** (Gideon's "Best of All")—Originated at Excelsior, Minn., from seed of the Wealthy, which it resembles in size and color. In quality it is better, season four to six weeks later. Pronounced by good judges to be superior to the Wealthy in every respect; has endured 45 degrees below zero without injury, and borne fine crops where other hardy varieties failed. A strong, upright grower, and promises to be *the apple* for the great Northwest.
- Paradise Winter Sweet**—Large, yellowish-white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent; productive. Dec. to March.
- Rawle's Janet**—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy. Feb. to April.
- Rome Beauty**—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Nov. to Feb.
- Rhode Island Greening**—Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; an abundant bearer. Dec. to April.
- \***Scott's Winter**—A native of Vermont and much esteemed in that State. Hardy as Wealthy and very vigorous; color bright red, nearly covering the apple; flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy, and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April and May.
- Shannon**—Originated in Arkansas, and is a popular and valuable apple in that locality. Tree vigorous grower of spreading habit. Fruit large to very large, pale yellow, deep yellow in the sun; flesh whitish yellow, rather coarse, juicy, tender, mild, sub-acid. Nov. to Dec.
- Stark**—Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Jan. to May.
- \***Salome**—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; holds its fruit firmly, even against strong wind storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July, and has been kept in excellent condition until October. May and June.
- Talman's Sweeting**—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; productive. Nov. to April.
- Wagner**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent, very productive; bears very young. Dec. to May.
- White Pippin**—Fruit large, greenish-white, pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, with a rich sub-acid flavor. Jan. to March.
- \***Walbridge** (Edgar Red Streak)—Fruit medium, handsome, striped red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Tree a very vigorous grower. Especially desirable in cool sections for its hardiness and productiveness. March to June.



- \***Wealthy**—Healthy, hardy and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid; very good. Doing well in nearly all sections, one of the most desirable late fall and early winter varieties. Nov. to Jan.
- \***Wolf River**—A handsome apple, originating at Fremont, Wisconsin, on the bank of the Wolf River; fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded with red or crimson; flesh white, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid, with a peculiarly spicy flavor. Jan. and Feb.

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## CRAB APPLES.

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There are several points to which we wish to call attention, and on which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits :

- 1st. They can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, with perfect safety.
- 2d. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.
- 3d. They will come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.
- 4th. They are very productive, giving large crops of beautiful fruit.
- 5th. They are unequalled for cider or vinegar.
- 6th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble.
- 7th. The size of the fruit varies from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

- Hyslop**—Fruit large, produced in clusters, deep crimson covered with blue bloom. Very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Oct. to Jan.
- Montreal Beauty**—Fruit large, bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid, very good. Oct. and Nov.
- Martha**—Raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburgh, by P. M. Gideon of Minnesota. A rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit; bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red; mild, clear tart, surpassing all other crabs for culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. Oct. and Nov.
- Powers Large**—Waxen white, shaded and striped with crimson and yellow; sharp yet mild acid; fine for cooking. Oct.
- Transcendent**—Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches in diameter; excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. By many considered a good eating apple; skin yellow striped with red; one of the most popular. Sept. and Oct.
- Van Wyck Sweet**—Fruit very large; skin yellowish white, colored light red and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish white; very sweet and tender; small core. October and Nov.
- Whitney's No. 20**—Large, averaging  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green; striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripens latter part of August. A fair dessert fruit, and one of, if not the best for cider and vinegar. Tree a great bearer and *very* hardy; a *vigorous* handsome grower, with dark green, glossy foliage. Really deserves a place in our apple list; there are few early varieties of so much merit.

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## PEARS.

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The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.



The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the grape.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight.

Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather, when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens, and with effort and system on the part of the grower, there will come a satisfactory profit.

The Pear succeeds in most soils, but does best on a rather heavy clay or loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards; the latter to smaller orchards, fruit yards and gardens. The Angouleme has been planted by the thousand and has proved exceedingly remunerative.

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form.

For years we have made Pears one of our leaders, and take much pride in our blocks. Having made special study of methods of propagation and growing, and having soil especially adapted to their culture; we claim that no better and few equal Standard or Dwarf are or can be grown. "The best!" "the healthiest!" "most even stand!" "never saw their equal!" are some of the expressions of veteran Nurserymen while examining our present two year blocks. (150,000, summer 1892.)

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards" or both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

### SUMMER.

- Bartlett**—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular; succeeds best as a Standard. D and S. Aug. and Sept.
- Bosc**—A large fine pear; russety yellow, slight brownish red in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed. Tree moderate grower and productive. S. Sept. or early Oct.
- Brandywine**—Above medium; yellowish green; melting sweet; productive. D. and S. Aug.
- Clapp's Favorite**—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marked with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. D and S. Aug.
- Lawson**—Comet. Fruit large for so early a pear, the larger specimens measuring more than nine inches in circumference; sufficiently firm to insure its being a good shipper; of brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh juicy and pleasant; yet like many of our most popular market fruits not of highest quality. D. and S. July and Aug.
- LeConte**—Seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear. Resembles the Bartlett somewhat in fruit and time of ripening. Has proven very profitable at the South. S. Sep.
- Madeleine**—Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. S. Aug.
- Margaret**—Petite Marguerite. Medium size; skin greenish yellow with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous and of first quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. The finest pear of its season and worthy of special attention. D. and S. Last of Aug.
- Summer Doyenne**—Doyenne d'Été. A beautiful, melting sweet pear, rather small. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. S. First of Aug.



**Souvenir du Congress**—Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun. S. Aug. and Sept.

**Tyson**—Medium size, bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown; buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. D. and S. Aug.

**Wilder**—One of the earliest; good keeper and shipper; tree very vigorous; small to medium; bell-shaped, irregular; surface smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; core closed, very small; flesh very pale, whitish yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor sub-acid, sprightly; quality very good; very productive; probably the best early market sort. D. and S. First of Aug.



### AUTUMN.

**Anjou**—(Beurre d' Anjou). Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; the *best* for late fall and early winter, both for home use or market. Should be in every collection. D. and S. Oct. to Jan.

**Angouleme**—(Duchesse d' Angouleme). Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and juicy, with a rich excellent flavor. It succeeds to perfection and is always fine on the quince; its large size and beautiful appearance makes it a general favorite and the most profitable market variety as a Dwarf. D. and S. Oct. and Nov.

**Belle Lucrative**—A fine, large pear, yellowish green, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; productive. One of the best Autumn pears. S. Sept. and Oct.

**Buffum**—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

**Boussock**—Large, lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor. S. Oct.

**Cole's** (Seedless and coreless)—Handsome, regular grower, hardy, and so far free from blight; productive; an early bearer; fruit medium to large, yellow, with shades of carmine where exposed to sun; sugary and fine-grained; good quality and entirely free from seeds and core. D. and S. Sep. to Nov.

**Clairgeau**—Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, render this a valuable sort. S. Oct. and Nov.

**Flemish Beauty**—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; one of the hardiest and does well nearly everywhere. S. Sept. and Oct.

**Garber**—One of the Japan Hybrids; the best and handsomest of its class; earlier than Keiffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight, very hardy, immensely productive, bears young; excellent for canning and preserving, and sure to be planted largely for market as soon as its many excellent qualities become known. S. Sept. and Oct.

**Howell**—Large, light, waxy yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer; hardy and valuable. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.





A PLANC, PHILA.  
IDAHO.

(From the Rural New Yorker.)

**"THE IDAHO PEAR AGAIN.** We are glad of an opportunity to present a portrait which shows its characteristic shape far better than that which appeared in these columns Nov. 27th of last year, then for the first time brought to the notice of the public. It is altogether a remarkable pear, and we now emphatically repeat what was then said, that it must have a future wherever it will thrive as it does in its place of nativity. There is no other pear known to us that is more distinct in its shape, no other that is seedless. The flesh is nearly white and exceedingly fine grained, very tender and buttery, with a rich, subdued acid flavor. It is not so sweet as the Bartlett, but higher flavored, more vinous. Even when dead ripe it makes no approach to insipidity."

D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

**Kieffer's Hybrid**—Supposed to have been raised from the seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with some of our best varieties. Probably no fruit has ever had so much praise and condemnation, but the fact that large growers who planted orchards of it several years ago are still planting it largely is the best evidence of its value; while not of best quality, properly ripened it is a fair dessert fruit and one of the very best for canning and preserving. Its large size and handsome appearance will always cause it to sell readily on the market. Its freedom from blight, early bearing, wonderful productiveness, exceedingly vigorous growth and handsome appearance all indicate that it has come to stay. We would advise including it in every list for orchard planting. S. Oct. and Nov.

**Louise Bonne**—Large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. One of the best on the Quince. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

**Idaho.**—No new fruit has been brought before the public in years that has excited the interest and admiration of all fruit lovers, and proven so decided an acquisition as the Idaho. It possesses many valuable characteristics, strong, vigorous growth, freedom from blight, as hardy or hardier than Flemish Beauty, very productive, large size, long keeper, and carries well to market, excellent quality. Ripens a month later than Bartlett and undoubtedly will become as popular as that standard variety. Large and handsome; irregular, globular, somewhat depressed; the cavity of the fruit is very irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx small and closed; core very small, many entirely seedless; skin golden yellow, with russetty spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor.



- Onondaga**—(Swan's Orange.) A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; productive. D. and S. Oct. and Nov.
- Sheldon**—Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous highly perfumed flavor; of first quality. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, hardy and productive. S. Oct.
- Seckel**—Small, skin rich yellowish brown, when fully ripe, with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh, very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Tree a moderate grower. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

### WINTER.

- Bordeaux**—Largest size, with a very thick, tough skin, which renders it a most valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. S. Dec. to March.
- Easter**—Large, yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the finest winter pears. Best on quince. D. and S. Dec. to Feb.
- Lawrence**—Rather large, yellow covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. D. and S. Nov. and Dec.
- Mt. Vernon**—Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A good late pear. D. and S. Dec.
- President Drouard**—A variety recently introduced from France, highly recommended for its rich flavor and great keeping qualities. Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit large and handsome; melting and juicy, with a delicious perfume. The best late winter variety. S. Feb. to March.

## PEACHES.

The Peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes, or potash in some other form. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

In planting always reduce stem about one-third and cut side branches to about one bud.

We offer a select list of varieties beginning with the earliest and covering the season to the very latest. Our list includes many valuable new sorts that are proving the best market varieties.

- Alexander**—Of good size, well-grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference; handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tinge of crimson; rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor. Middle to end of July.
- Amsden**—Very early; similar to Alexander. Color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with dark red. Middle to end of July.
- Barnard's Yellow Rareripe**—Medium; yellow, cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. Hardy and productive; fine market variety. First to middle of September.
- Beer's Smock**—A large, yellow flesh peach, an improvement on Smock's Free, which it resembles. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. One of the most desirable and profitable market sorts. Last of Sept. to first of Oct.
- Bilyeu's Late**—A large, white flesh freestone, with a beautiful flush cheek, ripening ten days later than Smock Free. Oct.
- Beatrice**—(Early Beatrice). Medium size, handsome appearance, good quality. White marbled with bright red. Succeeds Alexander.
- Canada**—(Early Canada). A chance seedling from Ontario. Resembles Alexander, good size and unusually hardy for so early a variety. July.



- Coolidge's Favorite**—Large white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent; productive. Middle to end of Aug.
- Crawford's Early**—This very beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Last of August.
- Crawford's Late**—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of Sept.
- Chinese Cling**—Large, creamy white, shaded and marbled with red; flesh white, red at the stone; very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. First of Aug.
- Chair's Choice**—Of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; flesh very firm; five days earlier than Smock; strong grower and a heavy bearer. Sept.
- Champion**—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Has been carefully tested for a series of years. It first attracted attention by the regularity of its bearing in a region not adapted to peach culture, a quality which alone would place it in the front rank of profitable orchard varieties. The crowning event in its history was the production of a full crop in 1890, when the peach crop was a universal failure. During the winter of 1887-88 the Champion withstood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero, and produced an abundant crop the following season. Many specimens have measured ten inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties; skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, early, the largest size, highest flavored and best shipper of the early peaches and the only perfect freestone. Ripens at Nokomis early in Aug.



ELBERTA.

**Elberta**—Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese cling but is entirely free. Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality; exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Thousands of acres have been planted in the South, where it is regarded as the best market variety. It is proving to be equally as valuable in the North, is highly recommended by G. H. Hale the Conn. peach grower. Is rapidly becoming popular and promises to be the best general peach for all sections. Follows Early Crawford.

**Foster**—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford. Very handsome. Last of Aug.

**Gudgeon's Seedling**—Large, white flesh with red cheek; fine quality, good shipper; highly prized by those who grow it; resembles Old Mixon Free. Early in Oct.

**George IV.**—Large, white with red cheek; melting, juicy, and delicious. Moderate bearer. Last of Aug.

**Golden Drop**—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market, selling for the highest price. Good quality, a very early and profitable

bearer and very hardy. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smocks.

**Globe**—An improved Crawford Late. Tree a rapid, vigorous grower and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form; flesh very firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge toward the pit; quality good, pleasant, rich, vinous and luscious. Last of Sept. and first of Oct.

**Hale's Early**—Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored. Middle of Aug.



- Hill's Chili**—Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan. Last of Sept.
- Heath Cling**—Very large, creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white, juicy, tender, rich and melting; valuable for preserving and canning; will keep a long time. Oct.
- Jacques' Rareripe**—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of Aug.
- Large Early York**—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. End of Aug.
- Lemon Cling**—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek in the sun, somewhat resembling a lemon in form; flesh yellow, tinged with red at the stone. Hardy and productive. Middle to last of September.
- Lemon Free**—This magnificent yellow peach originated in Summit County, Ohio, and has proved itself to be hardier than any other good peach grown in that section, and by far the most profitable. The name is very appropriate, as it is almost of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at the apex; color a pale yellow when ripe. It is of large size, the finest specimens measuring over twelve inches in circumference; of excellent quality; is immensely productive. One of the most valuable sorts for home use or market. Last Sept.
- Marshall's Late**—Very large, deep yellow; immensely productive, ripening midway between Smocks and Salway, filling an important gap. First of Oct.
- Mountain Rose**—Large, red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early freestone peaches. Should be in every collection. First of Aug.
- Miller's Cling**—Originated in Holmes county, Ohio. Tree a very vigorous grower, healthy and hardy, standing several degrees more frost than most of the older kinds. Productive, but does not overbear, brings every fruit to perfection, and sets enough to produce a full crop. Fruit is large, perfect form and color, one of the most beautiful; flesh golden yellow, very sweet; pits never burst. Have kept the fruit two weeks in an ordinary room, with no sign of rot or decay. It can be shipped to Europe in good condition. We think no peach yet introduced of anything like the handsome appearance or good quality of Miller's Cling, can compare with it in keeping qualities. The best shipping peach and we think will prove one of the most profitable market varieties. Middle of Sept.
- Old Mixon Cling**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of Sept.
- Old Mixon Free**—Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First half of Sept.
- New Prolific**—The introducers say: "The original tree has borne eight heavy crops of fine fruit, and is still sound and healthy. The largest, most productive, finest flavored and hardiest peach ever offered. Ripens right after Crawford, at a time when large peaches are scarce in the market. The fruit is very large and attractive, and of a rich aromatic flavor; it is very firm, and the best shipper of any of my peaches, and always brings the highest price in market." Last Sept.
- Reeves' Favorite**—Large, roundish; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with vinous flavor; a good, hardy variety. Sept.
- Red Cheek Melocoton**—A well known and popular old variety; large, oval, yellow, with deep red cheek, and a good, rich, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and productive. About 10th of Sept.
- Rivers (Early Rivers)**—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Early in Aug.
- Stephens' Rareripe**—The tree is a very vigorous grower, comes into bearing very young, and yields immense crops. It has proved its ability to resist severe cold and fruit freely "off years" when most other varieties yield no fruit. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high-colored Old Mixon Free. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and continues about three weeks. Freestone, white-fleshed, juicy and high flavored.
- Stump the World**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. End of Sept.
- Susquehanna**—One of the handsomest peaches; large, yellow and red; melting, rich and good. Last of Aug.



- Smock Free**—Fruit large, yellow and red, with bright yellow flesh; very valuable for market. Good in this section. Last of Sept.
- Smock Cling**—Large, oblong; yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Sept.
- Salway**—Large, roundish; skin downy, creamy yellow, with warm, rich clear crimson red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous; one of the very best late peaches. Oct.
- Scott's Nonpareil**—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. Sept.
- Schumaker**—Fruit medium to large; deep rich red; flesh white, very sweet, juicy, and melting; a good shipper. We consider this the best of the Alexander type. Last of July.
- Snow's Orange**—Medium to large size; yellow flesh, melting and juicy. Is being planted largely in Michigan for a market variety; its hardiness, productiveness, fine appearance; etc., combining to make it a profitable sort. Sept.
- Wager**—Fair size; good quality; flesh bright yellow; skin golden yellow, with a red cheek. Tree eminently hardy, healthy and long-lived, yielding good crops years when most sorts fail to bear. Highly esteemed for canning. A week later than Crawford's Early.
- Wheatland**—Fruit large to very large; quality the very best; color a deep golden yellow. Tree a stout sturdy grower, and a great bearer. A most excellent shipper, and its showy appearance makes it a valuable market sort. Between Crawford's Early and Crawford's Late.



WONDERFUL.

most profitable variety in the list. About middle of Sept.

- Yellow Rareripe**—Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of Aug.

**Wonderful**—Of New Jersey origin. Large, smooth, almost globular, with a faint suture and slightly pointed apex, very regular and uniform in both size and shape, of the richest golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with marblings of crimson; flesh yellow, rich, high flavored and delicious, exceedingly firm, parts from the stone perfectly and dry, and is bright red around the pit. Middle of Oct.

**Wheeler's Late**—Originated near Sandusky, Ohio. Tree a strong grower, extremely hardy, a good bearer; fruit large; pure yellow, very juicy and finely flavored. Last of September.

**Williams' Favorite**—A seedling of Lemon Cling, but larger, sure bearer and very desirable for market. Parties who have it in bearing claim it as the

## PLUMS.

The Plum tree, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. Plums are hardy and grow vigorously in nearly all sections, succeeding best on heavy soil or in soils in which there is a mixture of clay. The market for good fruit is unlimited, and now that it is known a little care and attention at proper time will insure a crop, they are being planted in large quantities.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of plums from the attacks of the curculio, by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will well repay the little daily attention given it. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning.





ABUNDANCE.

Equaling in thrift and beauty any known fruit tree ; an early and profuse bearer ; flesh light yellow, tender and juicy, with a rich sweetness, ripening early in the season.







The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

After repeated experiments we are fully convinced that sprinkling or syringing the trees two or three times with Paris green (a teaspoonful to a pail of water, not stronger,) first when the fruit attains the size of a pea, followed by two or more sprinklings about ten days apart will insure fair fruit, the poison lodging in the crescent where the egg is laid, destroying the larva when it hatches out and commences to feed.

- Bavay's Green Gage** (Reine Claude de Bavay)—Fruit large, roundish oval; skin greenish, marked with red in the sun, flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Sept.
- Beauty of Naples**—Fruit medium to large; color greenish yellow, somewhat striped; of most excellent quality. Tree hardy, a strong grower and good bearer; one of the best of the new sorts. Middle of Sept.
- Bradshaw**—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive; one of the best market sorts. Middle of August.
- Duane's Purple**—Large size, roundish and oblong, color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome; bears well. Early in Sept.
- Geuii** (Blue Magnum Bonum)—Fruit large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; immensely productive, comes into bearing young, carries full crop to maturity. Tree very vigorous and hardy; one of the best growers. Rapidly becoming popular and proving one of the very best market sorts. Early in Sept.
- German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. Moderate grower. Sept.
- General Hand**—Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy, sweet and good. First of Sept.
- Grand Duke**—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. The best late variety for either home garden or market. Oct.
- Imperial Gage** (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet; rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of Aug.
- Italian Prune** (Fellenberg)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. Sept.
- Lombard** (Bleeker's Scarlet.)—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety. Very popular and planted in greater numbers than any variety on the list. Last of Aug.
- McLaughlin**—Large, yellow; firm, juicy, luscious; productive. Nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Last of Aug.
- Moore's Arctic**—Originated in Maine, celebrated for the remarkable hardiness of its fruit buds, freedom from curculio and great bearing qualities. Fruit small; grows in large clusters; dark purple; A long keeper. Last of Aug. to Dec.
- Niagara**—An exceedingly fine plum of very large size, reddish purple, covered with light blue bloom; ripens early; excellent for home use or market. Resembles the Bradshaw. Tree erect, vigorous and very productive. August.
- Pond Seedling**—A magnificent English plum, light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Sept.
- Prince's Yellow Gage**—Above medium size; deep yellow; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet; productive. Aug.
- Pissardi, or Purple Leaved**—A small-sized tree with rich, purple leaves; fruit medium size.
- Prince of Wales**—Round; reddish purple; medium size; tree very hardy and a great bearer. Early in Sept.
- Peters' Yellow Gage**—One of the best of recent introduction; fruit large, oval; bright yellow, rich and juicy, fine quality. A good grower. Sept.
- Richland**—Medium size, oval; reddish purple, with a thin, blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sugary, good. Last of Aug.



**Shipper's Pride**—A large, dark purple, oval plum, very showy, often measures two inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet; keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. Sept.

**Shropshire Damson**—Medium size; dark purple; good for preserving; productive. Oct.

**Smith's Orleans**—Large size, reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; productive. Sept.

**Spaulding**—The tree is a remarkable grower, with broad, rich, dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, sprightly, sugary and rich. A superb fruit for canning. Aug.

**Saratoga**—Very much resembles Lombard; possesses all the merits of that desirable variety. Last Aug.

**Yellow Egg**—(*Yellow Magnum Bonum*)—Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive. Last of Aug.

### JAPAN OR ORIENTAL PLUMS.

This class of Plums unites size, beauty and productiveness. Trees are ornamental, with rich, light green foliage and attractive bloom; wonderfully productive and come into bearing early. Flesh firm and meaty; will keep for a long time in excellent condition.



ABUNDANCE.

**Abundance** (Botan)—Beautiful lemon yellow ground nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy, bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. Abundant and annual bearer. Tree a very vigorous upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested and is highly recommended. Aug.

**Burbank**—Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color and ripening later in the season. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear second year after transplanting. Aug.

**Kelsey**—Fruit large to very large, heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, with a lovely delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting, with remarkably small pit. Tree not quite as hardy as the peach. Last Aug.



**Ogon**—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. First Aug.

**Simoni**—(Apricot Plum)—Tree, except in veining and color of leaves, resembles the peach. Fruit brick-red color, flat; flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Sept.

**Satsuma**—Large, globular with sharp point. Color, purple and red with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. Hardy and vigorous grower. Larger and earlier than Kelsey's, it promises well for the North where the Kelsey does not succeed. Aug.

### IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS

THAT THRIVE ADMIRABLY BUDDING ON PEACH STOCK.

**DeSoto**—Originated in Wisconsin. Very hardy and productive, bears young; fruit medium size,



SATSUMA.



yellow marbled with red, good quality. One of the best to plant near other varieties requiring fertilization. Sept.

**Garfield**--A distinct variety of the Chickasaw; a seedling from Wild Goose, producing an abundance of good-sized, reddish-purple fruit; oval in shape. Ripe last of Sept; will keep till Nov.

**Hawkeye**--Very large, color light mottled red, superior quality, firm; carries well to market. Tree hardy, thrifty; annual bearer.

**Pottawattamie**--A strong vigorous grower, hardy and an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow ground overspread with pink and white dots. Better quality than the Wild Goose; no astringency in skin or pulp. Early Aug.

**Weaver**--Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, very prolific, a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. Tree very hardy. Aug.

**Wild Goose**--Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom, flesh juicy and sweet. July.

**Wolf**--Vigorous grower, hardy, and becoming very popular. Perfect freestone, large size; immensely productive. Aug.

Beside the above the following varieties can usually be supplied on Peach stocks: Abundance, German Prune, Italian Prune, Burbank, Richland, Ogon, Bradshaw, Spaulding, Yellow Egg, Simoni, and Imperial Gage.

## CHERRIES.

The Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situations. Hearts and Bigarreus are varieties of rapid growth with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious sweet fruit; are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade trees. Dukes and Morellos generally produce acid fruit, do not attain so large a size, are well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids, are hardier and better adapted for shipping to market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree. The fruit brings in market, one year with another, \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

### HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

**Black Eagle**--Large, black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive. July.

**Black Tartarian**--Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. June.

**Elton**--Large and fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun. June.

**Gov. Wood**--Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. June.

**Napoleon**--Very large, pale yellow or red; firm, juicy, sweet, and productive; one of the best. July.

**Ohio Beauty**--Large, light ground, mostly covered with red; flesh tender, brisk, juicy; very good. June.

**Rockport**--Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer. June.

**Schmidt's Bigarreau**--Remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. July.



**Windsor**—A seedling originated by Mr. James Dougall, Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Very valuable late sort. July.

**Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; productive. Early in July.

#### DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

**Belle Magnifique**—Fruit large, round; skin bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy and very productive. Last July.

**Carnation**—Fruit large, light red, slightly marbled, a little acid, agreeable, good grower and great bearer; should be in every collection. Last half of July.

**Dyehouse**—Partakes of both the Morello and Duke in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before the Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive. June.

**English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Aug.

**Early Richmond**—Kentish, Virginian May—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and exceedingly productive. June.

**Empress Eugenie**—Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; tree robust and productive. First of July.

**Late Duke**—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

**Large Montmorency**—A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. End of June.

**Louis Phillippe**—Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. Middle July.

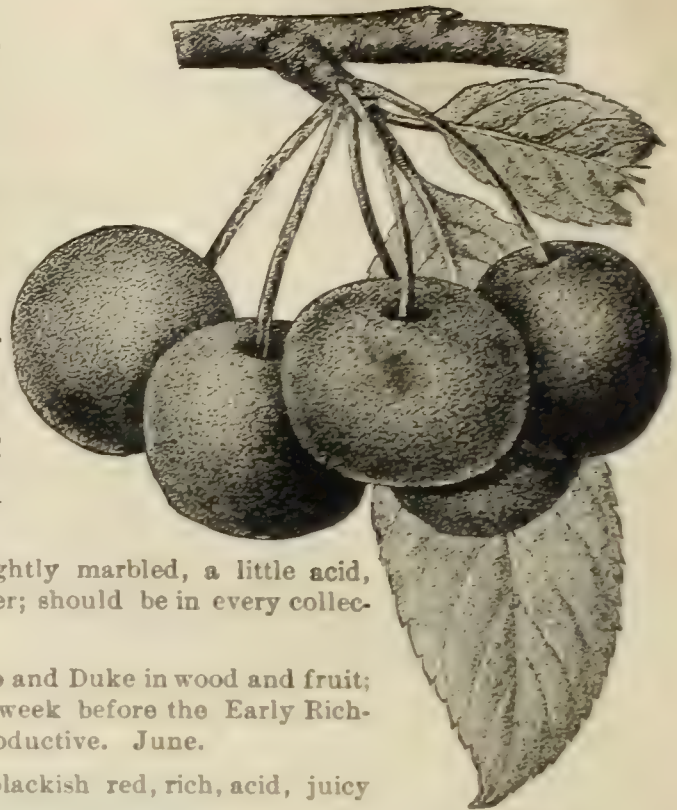
**May Duke**—Large dark red, juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; productive. June.

**Olivet**—Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort, flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; very sweet, sub-acid flavor. June.

**Ostheim** (Russian)—Rather slender grower, very hardy; skin dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable where extra hardy varieties are required. June.

**Reine Hortense**—Very fine, large, bright red; juicy, delicious and productive. July.

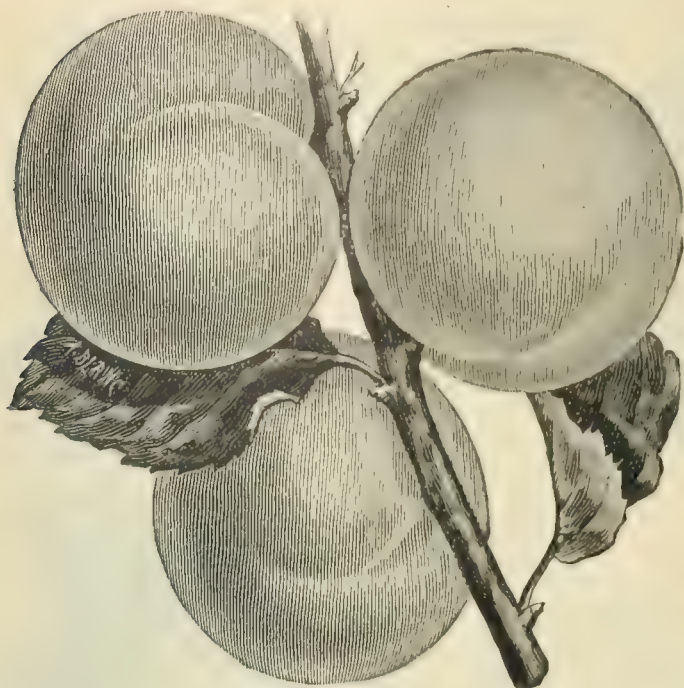
**Wragg**—Originated in Iowa over twenty years ago, where it is standing the severe climate and producing annual crops. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit medium to large, dark purple when fully ripe; fine quality; one of the best. Last July.



WINDSOR.

## APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops; ripens in July and Aug.



ACME.

**Royal**—Large; yellow with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. End of July.

#### RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

These are quite distinct from the European varieties, hardier and will produce fruit when other Apricots fail; recommended where Peaches cannot be grown. They are all early bearers and productive.

**Alexander**—Large; yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

**Alexis**—Yellow with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

**Catherine**—Medium, yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. July.

**Gibb**—Medium, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy, the best early variety, ripening about with strawberries. Last June.

**J. L. Budd**—Large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy; the best late variety. August.

**Nicholas**—A splendid bearer, medium, white, sweet and melting. July.

## NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

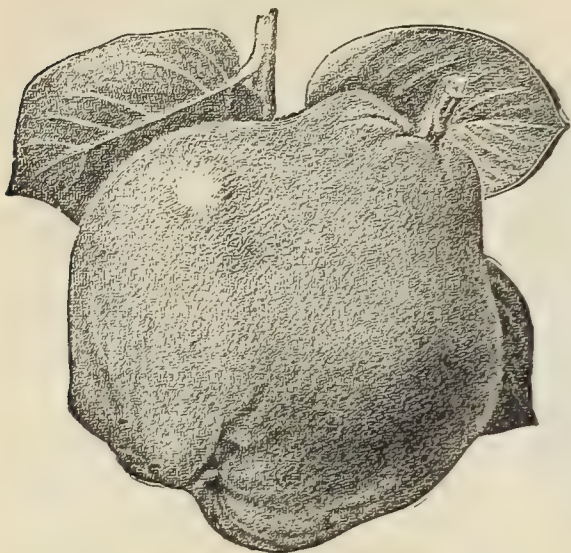
**Boston**—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and a peculiar pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. Sept.

**Pitmaston's Orange**—Fruit large, skin rich orange yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow but red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich, sweet and of excellent flavor; free. Sept.

## QUINCES.

Highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. One of the most profitable for orchard planting. The trees are hardy and compact in growth, require but little space, productive, give regular crops, and come early into bearing. They require a good, deep soil, which should be kept clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of manure, and a sprinkling of salt; but do not need severe pruning, a careful thinning out of the old decayed wood will be sufficient. Keep a vigilant search after the borer. Thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.





CHAMPION.

**Meech's Prolific**—A vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

**Rea's Mammoth**—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and productive.

**Apple or Orange**—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. Oct.

**Angers**—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well; an abundant bearer. Oct.

**Champion**—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until Jan. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.



MEECH'S PROLIFIC

## MULBERRIES.



NEW AMERICAN.

**Downing's Everbearing**—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

**New American**—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle Sept.

**Russian**—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black.

**White, Morus Alba**—The common variety. Valued more for feeding silk worms than for its fruit.

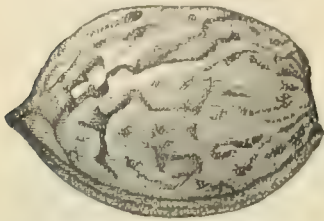
**Black or English**—Fruit larger and finer than that of the white Mulberry; one and a half inches long, black, and of good flavor.

## NUTS.

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of Nut-bearing trees, probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The immense importations of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms but contain land, that, if planted with nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted: the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber, that will of itself pay a large per cent. on the investment



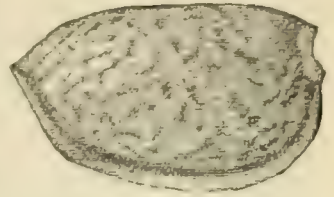
Our native Nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament, and profitable returns.



HARDSHELL ALMOND.

**Almond, Hardshell**—A fine hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel, tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

**Almond, Soft or Papershell**—This is more desirable than the Hardshell wherever it will succeed, is not as hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.



SOFTSHELL ALMOND.

**Black Walnut**—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower producing a large round nut of excellent quality.

**English Walnut, French or Madeira Nut**—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. Where hardy it produces immense crops of its thin shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand at good prices; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. In California and the South large orchards have been planted that are yielding immense profits. Not hardy enough for general culture in the North.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

**Japan Walnut (Sieboldi)**—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts are produced in abundance; grow in clusters of fifteen to twenty, have a shell thicker than the English, but not as

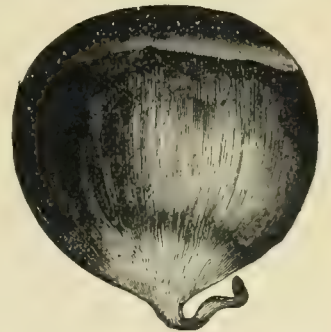
thick as the Black Walnuts, much resembling Pecans. Meat is sweet, of best quality, flavor like butternut, but less oily. Tree vigorous, handsome form, bears young, and is very productive. One of the most valuable introductions of recent years. We have had the trees for four years, and they are so far perfectly hardy, standing last winter, (91-92), 21 degrees below zero without the least injury. We recommend it highly for trial in all sections.



JAPAN WALNUT.



**Chestnut, American Sweet**—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. When grown in open ground it assumes an elegant symmetrical form, foliage rich and glossy, in early summer is covered with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.



AMERICAN CHESTNUT.



SPANISH CHESTNUT.

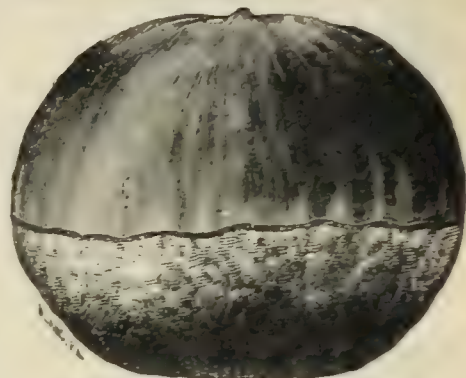
**Chestnut, Spanish**—A handsome, round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy.



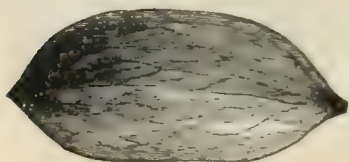
**Chestnut, Japan or Giant**—A dwarf grower very distinct from other kinds, leaf long and narrow, dark green, a fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commence bearing very young, two year trees in nursery rows frequently producing nuts. Nuts are of immense size; when outside skin is removed are sweet and good, much better than the European varieties. Their productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render them of great value, wherever they succeed. Trees have been fruiting in vicinity of New York for several years. Young trees injure in severe winters until well established.

**English Filbert**—This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Nut nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor, admired by all for dessert.

**Hickory Shellbark**—To our taste, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.



CHESTNUT, JAPAN OR GIANT.



PECAN.

**Pecan**—A native nut belonging to the (*Carya*) Hickory nut family. The tree is of tall growth, and bears abundantly, not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

**Butternut or White Walnut**—A fine native tree of lofty spreading growth; wood very valuable. Nuts large, long; highly prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

## PERSIMMON, AMERICAN.

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree and is tolerably hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.

## GRAPES.

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up by the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruits. Make the soil mellow and plant vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyard make rows eight feet apart, six to ten feet in rows.

### BLACK.

**Champion** (Talman)—Valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor. Aug.

**Concord**—A large, purplish-black grape, ripening about the middle of Sept.; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease. The most popular market variety.

**Eaton**—Originated in Concord, Mass. Hardy, vigorous and productive; clusters weigh from 10 to 25 ounces, and have been exhibited weighing 30 ounces. Leaf large, thick, leathery. Bunch very large, compact, often double-shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom, adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin but tough, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp quite large, tender, separating freely from the seeds and dissolving easily in the mouth.

**Ives' Seedling**—Bunch medium to large, compact, often shouldered, berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

**Hartford Prolific**—Bunch and berries large, round, and of medium quality. Very early, hardy and prolific.

**Merrimac** (Rogers' No. 19)—Bunches large; berries very large, round; one of the most reliable varieties, ripening from the 10th to the 15th of Sept.

**Moore's Early**—A seedling of Concord which it resembles; ripens a week to ten days earlier; the earliest good black grape. Bunch large; berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom, vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the south. Is being extensively planted for market, and is desirable for both garden and vineyard planting.



MOORE'S EARLY.



ULSTER PROLIFIC.

**Wilder** (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch and berry very large, round, flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids, ripening quite early.

**Worden**—A splendid, large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old stand-by, and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to Concord in number used.

#### RED OR AMBER.

**Agawam**—(Rogers' No. 15). Bunches large, compact; berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; vine very vigorous; ripens early.

**Brighton**—An excellent grape; bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

**Catawba**—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark, copper color, with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity. Excellent for both table and wine.

**Delaware**—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

**Goethe**—(Rogers' No. 1). A strong, healthy vine, producing large crops; berries very large, pale red; flesh tender and melting; ripens late; valuable in the south.



- Jefferson**—Fruit of extra fine quality, bunch large and handsome; berries medium size. Vine vigorous. Ripens with Catawba.
- Lindley**—(Rogers' No. 9). A red grape of the best quality, and one of the most desirable of Rogers' Hybrids. Ripens with Concord and keeps well; medium to large in bunch and berry; flesh tender, sweet and of high aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, hardy and healthy.
- Massasoit**—(Rogers' No. 3). A vigorous vine; berries medium in size, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; ripens early.
- Moyer**—Originated in Canada. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size resembles the Delaware, but ripens earlier, has larger berries, and so far has been free from rot and mildew; very hardy; flavor sweet, delicious, free from foxiness; skin tough but thin; pulp tender, juicy; excellent shipper.
- Salem**—(Rogers' No. 53). A strong, vigorous vine; hybrid between a native and Black Hamburg; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.
- Ulster Prolific**—A desirable new variety. Medium in bunch and berry, skin thin but tough. Very sweet and of exquisite flavor. It ripens with the Concord; keeps and carries well. The vine is hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.
- Vergennes**—Vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunch medium; berries large, round; skin thick and tough, making it a long keeper. Ripens with Concord.
- Woodruff Red**—Of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry, attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality, but somewhat foxy. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. Ripens soon after Concord.
- Wyoming Red**—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The best early red market variety.
- Poughkeepsie Red**—Claimed to be a cross between Delaware and Iona. In a general way, both in vine and fruit, it resembles the Delaware, but the clusters are larger, and it is an improvement on that grand old sort, not merely in vigor of vine but also in quality of fruit; and like the Delaware it ripens early.

#### WHITE.

- Duchess**—Bunch medium to large, shouldered, compact; berries medium, pale greenish yellow, with whitish bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, spicy, rich and of excellent quality, lasting a long time after being gathered. Ripens soon after Concord.
- Empire State**—The clusters are exceedingly large, (from six to ten inches long and shouldered); berry medium to large, nearly round, with a slight tinge of yellow, with a heavy white bloom, rendering it most beautiful; tender, juicy, sweet, rich, spicy and pure flavored. Ripens soon after Concord.
- Lady**—Seedling of the Concord, possessing all the vigor of the parent vine; berries large, light greenish yellow, skin thin, pulp tender, sweet and rich; ripens early.
- Leader**—As hardy or hardier than Concord, a strong, vigorous grower. We have full confidence that it will succeed universally, or at least wherever the Concord will. Branches and berries of good size; an immense cropper. Every year we are more fully convinced that every one that likes a sweet grape of the best quality should plant the Leader. While not presenting as attractive an appearance in the market as some of the other white varieties, there is sure to be a large demand for it as soon as known. A few expert opinions.
- “Best eating grape I have ever seen.”
- “Best white grape we have ever tasted.”
- “Best table grape that has ever come under our observation.”
- “A most delicious seedling grape of very choice flavor.”
- Martha**—Bunches and berries of medium size; greenish white with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich; hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.
- Moore's Diamond**—Raised by Mr. Jacob Moore, the well-known originator of new fruits, who considers this the best and finest of his collection. In vigor of growth, texture, foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from the brown specks or dots which characterize many of the new white varieties; very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost entirely transparent when held up to the light. Berry about the size of the Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. See cut, page 28.



COLERAIN.



GREEN MOUNTAIN.

**Colerain**—This new white grape is a seedling of Concord, originated in 1879. It has been carefully tested in various parts of the country, and, so far, the verdict is "there is none better." Color green, with delicate white bloom; flesh very juicy and remarkably sweet, fairly vinous, one small seed to the berry as a rule. Ripens a little before Moore's Early and hangs on the vine until frost without dropping berries from the bunch. Wherever tested it has proven free from rot and mildew; a vigorous grower, abundant bearer and perfectly hardy. We offer it confident that it is of high merit and will succeed wherever grapes can be grown.

(From *Rural New Yorker*.)

"For several years past the R. N. Y.'s readers may recall that we have spoken in high terms of praise of a white grape that was sent to us four years ago, by D. Bundy of Ohio, for trial. As it behaves at the Rural Grounds, we regard it as the best native white grape in cultivation, and one which it may be presumed will adapt itself to a wide range of country and climate."

**Green Mountain**—Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one to two seeds only, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. This extra early delicious grape originated in the mountains of Vermont, has been tested for several seasons and is proving the very earliest white grape known, while the quality is superb, the vine hardy, vigorous grower and productive. Sure to take the front rank both for garden and vineyard planting.

**Hayes, Frances B.**—A very early grape of excellent quality; fine amber yellow color; skin very firm; flesh tender, juicy, of a delicate texture and fine flavor, free from all foxiness; vine hardy, vigorous and free from mildew. Ripens a week before Concord. We consider this one of the best white grapes for home use.

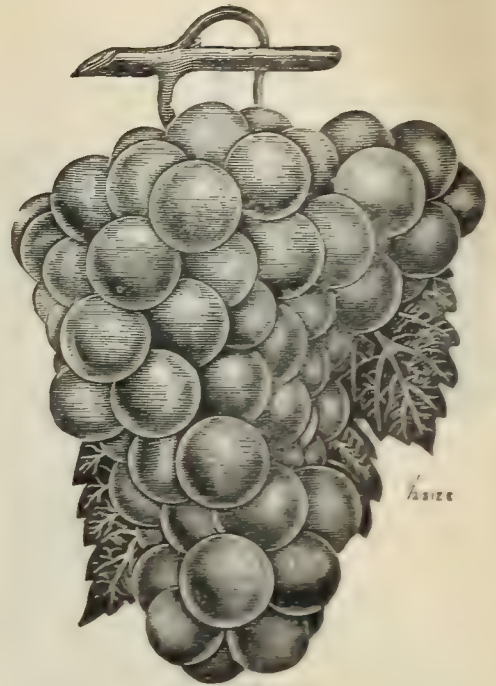
**Niagara**—Vine hardy; an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact; sometimes shouldered; berries large or larger than the Concord, mostly round; light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thick, but tough and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center.





MOORE'S DIAMOND.

large; sometimes shouldered; berries round and large and thickly set; quality when fully ripe much superior to Concord. One of the very best white grapes for general planting.



POCKLINGTON.

**Pocklington**—A seedling from Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy; strong grower, never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very

## STRAWBERRIES.



STRAWBERRY PLANTED TOO SHALLOW.



STRAWBERRY PLANTED TOO DEEP.



BUNCH OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.



RIGHT WAY OF PLANTING.



WRONG WAY OF PLANTING.



Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 3 or 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 in. in rows; for garden 15 in. apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.



PERFECT FLOWER.

The blossoms of those marked with a (p) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit, and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. We give representations of the Bi-Sexual, or perfect flowered, and also of the Pistillate, or imperfect.



IMPERFECT FLOWER.

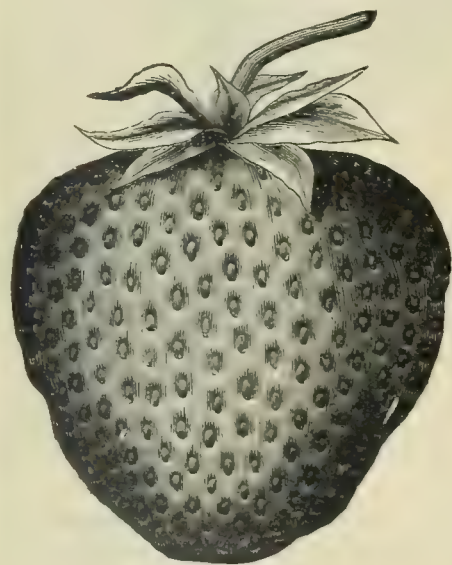
Our plants are grown on rich soil, cultivated entirely for production of plants, each kind kept by itself; are heavy, well rooted and certain to give satisfaction.

**Bubach's No. 5** (p)—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endures the hottest sun perfectly. One of the best market varieties.

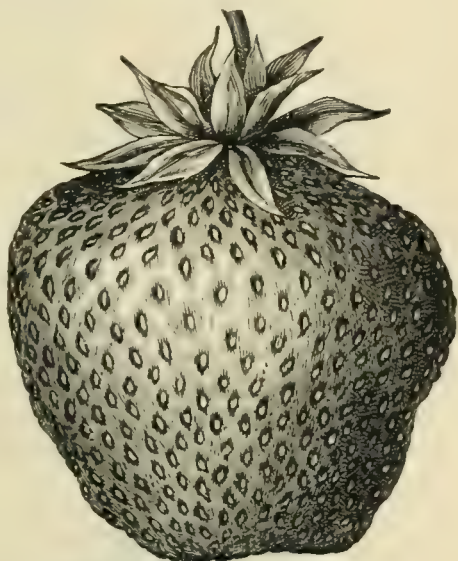
**Beverly**—Originated in Mass., has received three first class prizes from Mass. Horticultural Society. Plant is large and perfectly healthy, producing large amount of runners, and surpassing in productiveness some of the best old varieties like Bidwell, Crescent, etc., grown in same garden with equal chance. Season medium to late and bears a long time, and holds its size to last picking. Regular conical form; bright crimson color, very superior quality, resembling the wild berry.

**Crescent Seedling** (p)—Medium size, bright light

scarlet, not very firm; continues a long time in fruit; plant very vigorous and hardy, and will produce good crops under greater neglect than any other strawberry, and is a good paying variety for both family use and market.



CRAWFORD.



BUBACH'S NO. 5.

**Crawford**—A luxuriant grower and abundant bearer; blossom perfect, very strongly staminate; fruit very large, and usually of regular form. First berries are sometimes slightly flattened or triangular, but never coxcombed or misshapen; it has a smooth surface, and is of a beautiful red color, ripening without white ends. The seeds are even with the surface or slightly raised; this, with its firm flesh, enables it to endure handling and carrying with but little damage. It is of good quality, commences to ripen early and furnishes fine, large berries to the end of the season.

**Charles Downing**—Fruit medium to large; conical; deep scarlet; fine flavor; productive.



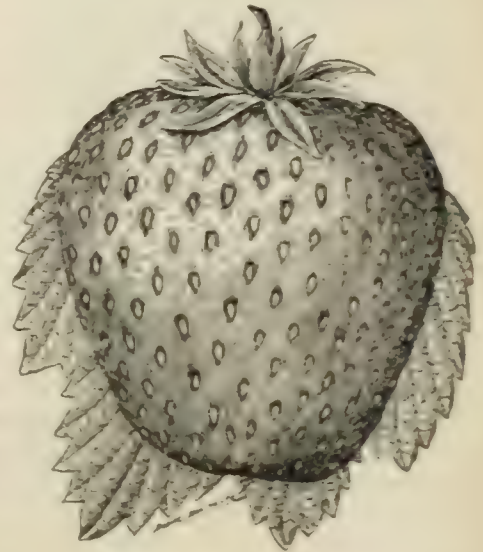
**Cumberland Triumph**—A magnificent variety; berries immense, fine, perfect form and of fine flavor; plant very vigorous and productive.

**Dayton**—"It is a strong, healthy, vigorous and upright grower, entirely free from rust, and its large foliage protects its blossoms from frost. In color is somewhat darker than the Crescent. Solid, a good shipper, of fine form and excellent flavor. It is an immense yielder of very large fruit, and holds out well in size to the end of the season. The points of excellence claimed for the Dayton are: 1, earliness; 2, hardiness; 3, large size; 4, productiveness; 5, superior flavor; 6, perfect bloom; 7, good shipping qualities; 8, desirable color; 9, vigorous growth; 10, its entire freeness from rust, always producing large, bright, clean and healthy foliage."—DISSEMINATOR.

**Eclipse** (p)—A variety from Kentucky; has done remarkably well with us: one of the finest kinds we have; luxuriant grower, with dark green, perfectly healthy foliage: strong roots, standing extreme drought or wet; one of the most productive; berries very large, bright scarlet, uniform size, excellent quality, firm, carries to market well and brings the highest market rates; well worthy trial everywhere, for either home use or market.

**Enhance**—Originated in Harding Co., Ohio. Originator says: "A vigorous and healthy grower, with dark green foliage; sets an abundance of runners and develops massive crowns; flower perfect; one of the most prolific in pollen; berries large size, very firm, bright crimson color; very attractive and salable, and the best shipping berry extant. The most remarkable characteristic is that it has proven itself to be proof against late spring frosts." From the *Rural New Yorker*: "In productiveness of plant, in hardiness of plant, in long life, in size and firmness of berry, it is, as grown at the *Rural* grounds, unequaled."

**Eureka** (p)—From Darke county, Ohio, where it has been fruited for past eight seasons; healthy, vigorous grower, producing an abundance of strong runners; berries large size, good color and quality, freely produced; medium to late in season; a fine show berry, and by many growers regarded as the best for market.



ENHANCE.



EUREKA.

**E. P. Roe**—"The plants are the finest growers I have ever seen. I have seen them grow to a height of two feet, under favorable conditions, in Mr. Brown's garden, with a compact, dark, rich, healthy foliage. Fortunately its blossoms are perfect. It ripened this season from June 19th to July 11th. It is a wonder in productiveness, completely covering the ground about the plants with its fine, uniform regular luscious fruit. It somewhat resembles the old Kentucky in shape, but is entirely distinct from that variety in other respects, being one-third larger, with a short neck, of rich color, solid all through and without any core. It is now an established fact with fruit growers that the greatest profits are from the very early and very late strawberries. The party who will plant the E. P. Roe will have fruit so much later than any one else, that he can make his own price. Its excellent flavor will recommend it so highly to the consumers that they will buy it as long

as it is in the market, even at an advanced price."

**Glendale**—A valuable late market berry; plant very thrifty, with tall rank foliage, and very productive; succeeds well on both light and heavy soils; fruit of large size, regular, uniform, conical, bright scarlet, fair quality, very firm.

**Great American**—Large size, beautiful color, very productive, fine flavor. A fine berry for garden culture on heavy soil.

**Gandy**—A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale, possessing some of the good qualities of each, making a valuable late variety; berries bright crimson, uniform size and shape, large, firm and ripen late; plant healthy and vigorous.

**Great Pacific** (p) — A very strong, robust grower, originating in Illinois, where it is claimed to be the best and most profitable variety grown. Hardy, healthy and an immense producer, of medium size, firm, handsome berries; mid-season. Well worthy of trial in all sections for a market berry.

**Gillespie**—Plant a tall, luxuriant grower, free from rust, and enduring extremes of heat and cold; blossom perfect; a most prolific bearer; berries of the largest size, regularly oblong, rounded or blunt at the apex; color bright scarlet; flesh firm but melting; sweet and good; a decided improvement on Haverland, having perfect flowers, large berries and of better quality. At the strawberry show at Hamilton, Ohio, June, 1890, the fruit committee reported: The "Gillespie is the largest berry on the tables to-day—long oblong in shape, bright scarlet red color, fair to good in quality. A first-class berry."



GANDY.



HAVERLAND

firm, of a high color, splendid in flavor. It is perfect flowering, and very desirable as a prolific bearer.

**Leader**—Claimed to be the best large early berry. Has been awarded three prizes by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. "A strong staminate variety. The plant is absolutely perfect in vigor and habit; the fruit produced in great abundance on tall stout fruit stems. It is of large size, firm, beautiful in form, and colors all over at once (no green noses.) I consider it, by all odds, the most promising berry ever sent out. It was a week ahead of any variety on my grounds in ripening."

**Mt. Vernon**—A large, late, very productive variety, healthy grower, with strong fruit stalks; fruit conical, bright red, uniformly large and of excellent quality.

**Monarch of the West**—This is a well tested and truly worthy variety; will grow on almost any good soil; stands drought and wet; berry very large, firm and of the most delicious quality.

**Haverland** (p) — Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large, excellent flavor and bright red color. One of the best market varieties.

**Jucunda**—A strawberry of the largest size, high color, holding its fruit well up on the vines, bringing the highest price in the market.

**Jersey Queen** (p) — A large, handsome, scarlet berry, flesh firm, melting and high flavored. Plant moderately vigorous and productive.

**Kentucky**—A strong, vigorous, productive, late variety, bearing its berries well up from the ground. Fruit large, bright scarlet, firm, juicy, rich and sweet.

**Lovett's Early**—Without doubt the most promising of the early varieties. The plants are rank and vigorous growers; the fruit ripens early, is large and uniform in size,



- Miner's Prolific**—Similar to the Downing, but larger and darker in color: of rich, mild flavor, and has clean, healthy foliage. Mid-season.
- Mrs. Cleveland** (p)—Large, uniform berries, of excellent shape and quality: scarlet color very attractive appearance and extra large size. Plant withstands heat and drought remarkably well, is very healthy, robust, and holds fruit and foliage well from the ground. Ripens early.
- Michel's Early**—The earliest variety, resembles Crescent, but ripens several days earlier and is much firmer. Planted largely and giving the best of satisfaction as a market berry south. Not prolific enough for standard market variety in the north.
- Miami** (p)—Of large size, superior quality, exceedingly productive, firm and perfect shape. The plant is an excellent grower, one of the most vigorous, and of exceedingly strong root development.
- Muskingum**—Fruit is large, obtusely conical in form, nearly round toward the end of the season, regular in outline, and fine-looking. Its color is dark, glossy red, with red flesh, and firm enough to carry well to a distant market. Quality good for a market berry. A strong grower: continues green and luxuriant through the season. Claimed to be more prolific and profitable than the Crescent.
- Old Iron Clad**—Fruit resembles the Sharpless: color bright scarlet: ripening before Wilson. Plant very vigorous and hardy; one of the best.
- Oregon Everbearing**—On the Pacific coast, a constant, abundant bearer of large berries from May until killed by frost, and said to show the same persistent bearing qualities wherever tested.
- Parry**—A seedling of Jersey Queen; has all the good qualities of its parent with a perfect blossom. Possesses in an eminent degree, large size, beauty, firmness, vigor of plant and productiveness.
- Parker Earle**—Plant very robust, strong, penetrating roots: a model in make-up: enormously productive; flowers perfect, protected from late frosts by abundant leaves: trusses strong, long and large; berries regular, conical, short neck: glossy scarlet crimson, firm, no hollow core, seeds golden; it shows well several days after picking, carries finely in long shipments, presents an attractive appearance in the crate, and brings the highest price in market; season medium to late. Berries on long, strong stalks held well above the ground, plant so strong a grower the foliage protects the blossom: plant makes such large crowns: will do best grown in hills. Judging from our experience, every one who plants Parker Earle can depend on a paying crop.
- Princess**—Plants are hardy, vigorous, and enormously productive. Its roots deep and stands drouth well. The fruit is very large, uniformly perfect in form, ripens all over at once, and holds up its size well to the end of the season. Whenever it has been exhibited in competition it has been awarded a first premium over all others. The yield of fruit in 1888, upon two square rods of ground, was at the rate of 825 bushels per acre. Its strong points are its wonderful productiveness, large size and attractive appearance.
- Warfield** (p)—It is not immensely large, but its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size, make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent, and is superseding that variety for a reliable market berry.
- Sharpless**—Has retained its high reputation for vigor of plant, size of berry, flavor and productiveness; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma: of fine quality, color clear light red, with a smooth, shining surface.
- Wilson's Albany**—Large, conical, dark red: firm, hardy, prolific: rather acid.

## RASPBERRIES.

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched, ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes. Spring is much the best season to plant Black Caps.

## RED.

**Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market**—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the Northern winters and Southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three inches around; conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.



CUTHBERT.



MARLBORO.

**Marlboro**—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. The best large early berry for the North.

**Japanese Raspberry (Wineberry)**—Berry round; deep red, glossy; handsome; of medium size and fairly firm. Borne in large clusters, and each berry at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is covered with purplish red hairs. These gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit. The canes are covered with purplish red hairs, which extend along the stem to its extremity; the leaves are large, tough, dark green above, and silvery gray beneath. More ornamental than useful.



MUSKINGUM.

**Muskingum**—A variety of extraordinary merit. Has fruited for twelve years in Central Ohio, and has been on trial for several seasons at experiment stations, and on the grounds of small fruit growers; is regarded as the most productive and hardy red raspberry yet introduced. Fruit about the size of the Gregg, uniform, no defective berries and free from all musky odor. Firmer and finer quality than Shaffer, and bids fair to take its place for a market berry. For canning, jellies, jam, etc., it has no equal in the raspberry line.

**Rancocas**—An extra early Red Raspberry. Bush hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Fine quality, beautiful color; a good shipper, and ripens its whole crop in ten days to two weeks.

**Shaffer's Colossal**—An immense raspberry both in cane and fruit, and especially adapted to the South. Canes are of



wonderful vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries are very large, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. Whilst its color and lack of firmness render it unfit for market purposes, it is unrivalled for family use and is one of the best for canning. Late.

**Turner**—The Turner is valuable on account of its early ripening and fine quality. It is full medium size, and of fine red color. The bush is very hardy, standing uninjured where many varieties have winter killed outright.

**Thompson's Early Prolific**—Remarkable for its early season of ripening. The plant is an excellent grower, the canes erect and stout; quite hardy and said by the originator and introducer to have endured 22° below zero without injury. Foliage of dark green color, tough and healthy, and endures well heat and drought; is free from rust and mildew. The berries are medium in size, of a strikingly bright, fresh, crimson color. The earliest red raspberry.



GOLDEN QUEEN.

## YELLOW.

**Golden Queen**—This may be termed a golden Cuthbert, as it is a seedling or sport of that popular variety. Its leading characteristics are large size, great beauty, high quality, hardiness and productiveness. This superb new raspberry is destined to more than fill the place of that old luscious yellow raspberry, Brinkle's Orange, as it gives us the same handsome large golden berries, without the nursing and care the Brinkle's required to bring the canes alive through the winter. The canes are of the strongest growth. It is wonderfully productive, ripening in mid-season, and will be planted extensively, for market and no home garden should be without it.

**Caroline**—Canes prolific, very strong, vigorous, usually branching. Fruit quite large, color deep orange yellow; continues in use a long time. Too soft to ship, but profitable for local markets.

## BLACK CAPS.

**American Black Cap** (Doolittle's Improved) —Much superior to the old American variety of good size, with sweet, rich flavor.



HILBORN.

**Hilborn**—Originated in Canada; hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is nearly the size of the Gregg, jet black and of the best quality. Nearly every one says, "This is the best Black Cap I ever tasted." It ripens nearly a week later than Tyler or Souhegan, and bears a long time. Fully sustains all claims ever made for it, and is the best second early Black Cap.

**Johnston's Sweet**—Remarkably sweet, and of great value for evaporating and canning purposes. The canes are of strong, vigorous growth, with healthy and clean foliage, hardy and productive. The berries are of a deep black color, quite firm, very sweet, and delicious in flavor. Ripens early.

**Kansas**—A seedling originated at Lawrence, Kansas, where it has proven itself the best of all black-caps. Ripens with or just after



Souhegan; berries large or larger than the Gregg, jet black, firm, handsome and of the best quality. Very vigorous growth which continues through the season, holds its foliage until frost, stands drought and cold, exceedingly productive. Fruit firm, carries well to and presents a handsome appearance in market. Should be tried everywhere. We quote from the Report of the Pomologist (H. E. Van Deman) for 1891 issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture. "It is an early black cap somewhat resembling Gregg, but the fruit is larger and of better color, being almost free from bloom. Although juicy and excellent in flavor, it is firm enough to ship well as specimens received at this office from Kansas abundantly prove. The plant seems to have not only unusual vigor, but to withstand the trying climate of Kansas and other states where raspberry culture is carried on with difficulty."



**Earhart (Everbearing)**—The best everbearing raspberry yet introduced. Has been grown for ten years in Illinois. Hardy, strong, stocky grower. Fruit jet black, large size, good quality; ripens soon after Souhegan. The new canes commence ripening their fruit soon after the main crop is gone, and continue to bloom and produce fruit till stopped by freezing in fall.

**Gregg**—The leading late Black Cap and a popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and very productive; berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is by far the best late Black Cap we have, and the largest of any.

**Carman**—Plants healthy, hardy, vigorous, and very productive; fruit jet black, large; the earliest of all to ripen, and of extra fine quality. Every one wanting an early, hardy berry should give this a trial.

**Ohio (Alden)**—Hardy, vigorous and productive, berry of fine quality, good size, bright color, and remarkably firm. For canning and evaporating, the most profitable of all sorts.



GREGG.





PROGRESS—PIONEER.

most productive Early Black Cap fully establishing it as the best and yet introduced.

**Souhegan or Tyler**—One of the earliest black raspberries and leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black, with but little bloom, firm and sweet, pleasant flavor.



PALMER'S SEEDLING.

**Progress—(Pioneer)**—A superior early variety from New Jersey; has been tested thoroughly in the east and is taking place of all other varieties for first crop. Size second only to Gregg; very firm, standing bad weather and long shipments best of all: excellent flavor, very hardy, strong grower, immensely productive.

**Palmer's Seedling**—It ripens at the same time as Souhegan, but yields much more fruit at first picking, completes ripening its crop in a shorter time, and commands the highest price in the market. What we claim for the Palmer is iron-clad hardiness, early ripening, large size, good quality of fruit, and wonderful productiveness, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of fruit. The Palmer has been tested from the Atlantic to the Pacific, receiving the highest commendation from all sources, and

## BLACKBERRIES.

Should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart, three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.





ANCIENT BRITON.

**Ancient Briton**—Brought from Wales, has gradually risen in public estimation upon its own merits to the highest place as a profitable and valuable berry. The plant is very vigorous and healthy, and extremely hardy; the fruit stems are large and profusely loaded with immense luscious berries. Fetches the highest price in market, stands the severe winters of Wisconsin and is, we consider, the best hardy market variety.

**Agawam**—Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core. For home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. An eminent small fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness."



**Erie**—Originated in Northern Ohio, not far from the shore of Lake Erie. One of the best hardy varieties, having stood unharmed a temperature of 25 degrees below zero; as vigorous as Kittatinny; very productive, not having failed in producing a fine crop each year since it originated; foliage clean and healthy, free from rust; fruit large, about the size of Lawton, round in form, giving it the appearance of being even larger than it really is; good quality; ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson Junior.



**Early Harvest**—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. It is so early and it bears so well, eats so well and ships so well, and sells so well, it is of very notable value to a large portion of our country. Not perfectly hardy here, and in this latitude and further north needs protection during winter.

**Kittatinny**—Commences to ripen after the Wilson's Early and continues longer in bearing: is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in every respect than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit.

**Minnewaski**—One of the largest and most productive; has been on trial for several years and receiving most favorable reports from nearly all sections. Fruit glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet, with fine aromatic flavor. Remarkably productive and hardy. One of the best for both market and home garden. Ripens early.

**Snyder**—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core; sweet and melting. The most popular variety where hardiness is a consideration.

**Taylor**—One of the largest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; productive, hardy as the Snyder, which renders it very valuable.

**Wilson Junior**—Large and productive. Three and one-quarter inches around crosswise, and three and three-fourths inches around lengthwise; produces its fruit in immense clusters; ripens evenly; becomes sweet as soon as black; holds its color well after being picked, and brings the highest price in the market. One of the best where hardy. Ripens early in July.



MINNEWASKI.

**Wilson's Early**—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.

**Wachusett Thornless**—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, sweet and good. It is a good keeper and ships well. Very hardy and tolerably free from thorns.



LUCRETIA.

## DEWBERRY.

**Lucretia**—This is one of the low-growing, trailing blackberries: in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long, by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from ground. We can highly recommend this variety.

**Shepherdia Argentea—**

Fruit resembles small currants but is of richer taste, and literally covers the twigs and branches. If not gathered will remain on plants through the winter. Esteemed for pies, tarts, preserves, jellies, etc. A constant and prolific bearer, entirely hardy in all sec-

tions and will thrive anywhere. A tree-like shrub of compact habit, well worth cultivating for ornamental purposes alone.

**JUNE BERRY.**

**Improved Dwarf**—A good substitute for the large or Swamp Huckleberry or Whortleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality. The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish-purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is of a mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far north and the heat of summer without injury. In

habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size. The blossoms are quite large and composed of fine white petals, which, with its bright, glossy, dark green foliage, render it one of the handsomest of ornamental shrubs.

**CURRANTS.**

Hardy, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and liberally responding to cultivation and generous treatment, indispensable for table use, jellies, etc.; no garden is complete without them, and large quantities are required for market.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore.

**Black Champion**

—A variety from England now well tested in this country and pronounced everywhere to be the best black currant yet introduced. Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong and vigorous grower.

**Crandall**—A native black seedling of the western wild Currant, and much superior to any of the named varieties yet in-

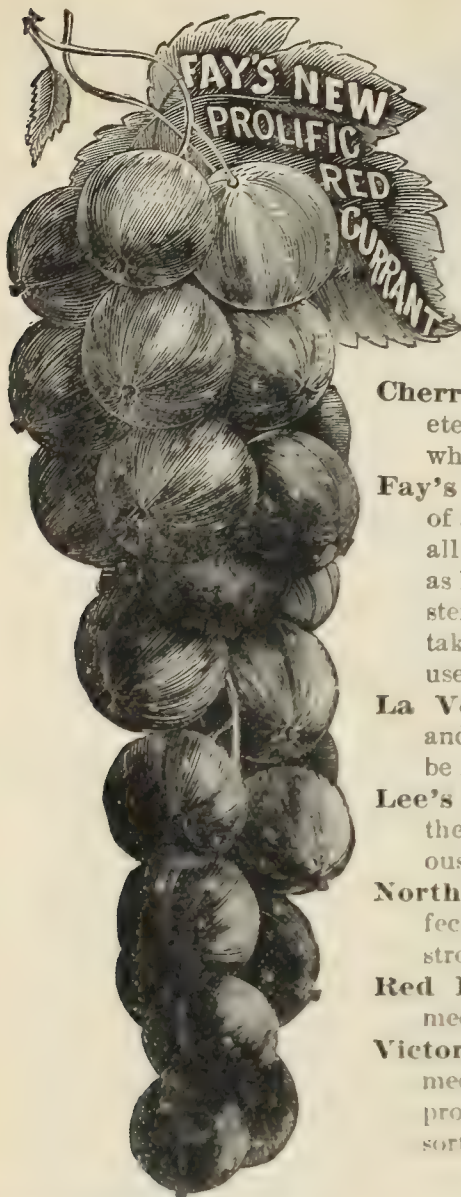


BLACK CHAMPION.



CRANDALL.





roduced; distinct from the European black varieties and without their strong odor. Wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; large size, one-half to three-quarter inches in diameter; easily picked; can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit. Free from all attacks of insect enemies.

**Black Naples**—A large and handsome fruit often measuring one half inch in diameter; vigorous and productive. Fine for wine or jellies.

**Cherry**—Berries are sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

**Fay's Prolific**—Has been cultivated for some years alongside of all the best and most popular varieties, and has sustained all claims that were made for it by the originator, which were, as large as Cherry, berries much more uniform, with larger stems, and fruit less acid, and far more productive. Is fast taking the place of Cherry and La Versailles, both for home use and for market.

**La Versailles**—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

**Lee's Prolific**—(Black.) An English production of great value; the fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

**North Star**—(New). From Minnesota, and claimed to be perfectly adapted to the climate of the North-west. Large, strong grower, productive, bunches long, fine quality.

**Red Dutch**—An old well-known sort, good quality, berry medium, long bunch. Very productive.

**Victoria**—Large; bright red; bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower; very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts.

**White Dutch**—An old, well-known variety, of medium size and excellent quality.

**White Grape**—Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table, the finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

**White Gondoin**—A large, light-colored sort, sweet, vigorous and productive.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant in good rich soil and give a liberal dressing of manure every season. Regular pruning every year of the American varieties is essential for the production of fine fruit.

### AMERICAN VARIETIES.

**Downing**—Very large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use, bush a vigorous grower, and usually free from mildew. One of the best for both home use and market.



DOWNING.



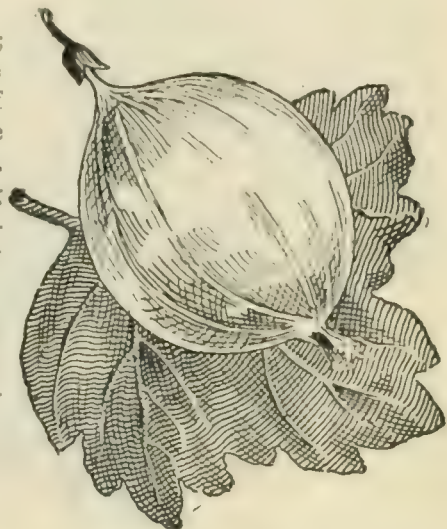
An American seedling of the English type. Perfectly hardy, a good grower and unusually free from mildew. Its foliage is a dark glaucous green, wood in the young state extremely spiny, being very distinct in this respect. Fruit large, deep, golden yellow, making it decidedly handsome and attractive; quality excellent. A heavy fruiter, and will

undoubtedly become one of the leading varieties.

**Houghton Seedling**—Small to medium; roundish oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots slender; enormously productive.

**Red Jacket**—A new red berry, as large as the largest; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For seven years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation wherever gooseberries can be grown.

**Smith's Improved**—Large, pale, greenish-yellow, skin thin, of excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use or cooking, bush moderately vigorous and excessively productive.



RED JACKET.



TRIUMPH.

**Triumph**—An American seedling, free from mildew, approaching the best English sorts in size and productiveness. Color light green to yellow, of good quality; berries of remarkable size, often seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. Has produced sixty-five berries on a twig twelve inches long. Annual bearer, has been fruiting in Pennsylvania on originator's ground since 1869 with no trace of mildew.

**Transparent**—One of the most productive varieties; berries light red, almost transparent; sweet and tender. Plant spreading, moderately vigorous.

#### ENGLISH VARIETIES.

**Industry**—The best English Gooseberry yet introduced; of vigorous, upright growth, and a greater cropper than any known variety, and much less subject to mildew than other English sorts; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color when fully ripe, dark red.

**Crown Bob**—Large, roundish oval, red, hairy, of first quality.

**Whitesmith**—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.



## ASPARAGUS.

To prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deep, and incorporated with a heavy coat of manure. The roots should be planted in rows two feet apart, one foot apart in the row, and at least three to four inches deep. The bed should be covered on the approach of Winter with good stable manure, and forked over lightly in the Spring.

**Conover's Colossal**—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter, color deep green, and crown very close.

**Palmetto**—Of Southern origin, has now been planted in all parts of the country and reports indicate that it is equally as well adapted for all sections. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite Conover's Colossal.



ORANGE.

a ball of earth attached to the roots, and placed in a collar till about the middle of May, when they should be taken out and replanted.

**Brown Turkey**—Brownish purple, large, rich and excellent.

**Royal**—Medium, skin thin, reddish brown or purple; very juicy, melting and high flavored.

**White Fruited.**

**Rose Fruited.**

## RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetables in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

**Linnaeus**—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

## ORANGE AND LEMON TREES.

An assortment of the most desirable kinds for house or tub culture.

## FIGS.

Figs may be grown as bushes in the garden, in the Northern States, if they are taken up annually, the first week in November, with

## SCIONS.

Scions can be supplied of most varieties of fruit, from three to ten scions being furnished at the price of trees of the same variety, according to the scarcity of the stock. Large orders can be supplied in the Winter of the leading sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries at greatly reduced rates.

# ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

For many years we have made a leading specialty of growing and cultivating Ornamental stock. Having the soil and climate adapted to its growth, some of the best and most successful propagators and a long experience, we have succeeded in making this department of our Nursery occupy a front rank.

In our list will be found a selected assortment of the most desirable ornamental deciduous and evergreen trees, plants and shrubs adapted to general culture for street, lawn and park planting.

We endeavor to offer only desirable distinct sorts, the best of their class, weeding out tender, poor growing and undesirable kinds.

Hardy trees and shrubs can now be obtained at moderate cost that will stand the extremes of temperature and soil of nearly all sections; judicious selection will obtain deciduous and evergreen trees that make beautiful specimens the year through, deciduous trees and shrubs giving constant succession of bloom through the season, while the purple, variegated leaved and weeping forms are always ready for variety and contrast.

## HOW TO PLANT.

Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees and climbing vines; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller eye greens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a good show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely-rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every fall or winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned like currants, leaving the strong young wood to flower. Altheas, and some of the Spireas which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

## TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., FOR ORNAMENT.

A detailed description of desirable trees and shrubs would be but little less than a recapitulation of list of Ornamentals contained in the following pages to which the reader is referred, a grouping together according to their habit of growth will however be found useful. We would suggest the following as among the most desirable:

**Deciduous Trees of upright growth**—Sugar, Silver, Norway and Sycamore Maples, White and European Ash, Balm of Gilead, Scotch or European White Birch, Cornus Florida, Deciduous Cypress, Catalpa, American and Scotch Elms, White Flowering, Double White Flowering and Red Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Judas Tree, American and European Lindens, Scotch Laburnum, European Larch, Mountain Ash, Lombardy, Aurea, Carolina, and Pyramidal Poplars, Maiden Hair, Tulip Trees and Flowering Thorns.



**Weeping Deciduous Trees**—Pendula Beech, Cut Leaved and Elegans Pendul Birch, White Leaf Weeping Linden, Teas' New Weeping Mulberry, Weeping Mountain Ash, Weeping Poplar, and Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.

**Cut Leaved Trees**—Imperial Cut Leaved Alder, Fern and Cut-Leaved Beech, the graceful Cut-Leaved Birch and Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

**Purple Leaved Trees and Shrubs**—Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Berberry, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Filbert, Purple-Leaved Maple, Purple-Leaved Plum.

**Variiegated Leaved Shrubs**—Variiegated-Leaved Deutzia, Variiegated-Leaved Cornus, Variiegated-Honeysuckle, Variiegated-Leaved Weigelia, Variiegated-Leaved Althea.

**Flowering Shrubs**—Altheas, blue, purple, red, white, pink and variegated. Almond, pink and white. Calycanthus or sweet-scened shrub. Currants, crimson and yellow flowering. Deutzia, white and rose. Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower), yellow. Hydrangea, pink and white. Plum, double flowering, pink. Japan Quince, red and white. Spiræas, white and rose. Syringa, white. Snowball, white. Viburnum Plicatum, white. Weigelia, rose and white. Fringe, white and purple.

**Evergreen Trees**—The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitæ are the best known of evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The White Pine, light and graceful in its foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but finely colored; and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones, are well known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is handsome, but loses its foliage as trees acquire age, a serious defect in an evergreen. The Siberian and Hovey's Arbor Vitæ are improvements on the common American; the first for its strong, thick-leaved foliage, and the other for its fine color and regular form. The Golden Arbor Vitæ may also be added, and for planting singly or grouping with the Irish and other erect Jumpers, the Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ excels all known evergreens, being similar in form to the Irish and Swedish Junipers, which are compact cones of foliage and contrast finely with trees of the ordinary type.

**Evergreen Shrubs**—Among the shrubs are Mahonia Aquifolia, yellow blossoms; Rhododendrons, rose, purple and white color; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; Dwarf Arbor Vitæ; Dwarf or Mountain Pine; hardy and fine colored.

## HEDGES AND SCREENS.

Neatly trimmed hedges are not only useful but are decidedly ornamental, and screens for the protection of orchards, gardens and farms are an investment that will pay better than government bonds. They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of evergreens or shrubs, well kept and pruned, to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium size plants, a hedge can be made as closely as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care it is becoming every year more and more a thing of beauty. We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adoption for hedges. We believe that Honey Locust combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will flourish in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and being covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, makes a close, firm and almost impenetrable barrier, than will turn any ordinary farm stock. The Osage Orange is very useful where hardy. Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arbor Vitæ and the Norway Spruce take the first place. We should also recommend for more variety, the Hemlock, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Japan Quince, Althea, Berberry, Privet, Box, Red Cedar and Mahonia.

Wind breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the outbuilding warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable but thereby saving a large amount of food.



# DECIDUOUS TREES

## Acacia (Robina).

ROSE OR MOSS LOCUST (*Hispida*)—A native species of spreading, irregular growth, with long elegant clusters of rose colored flowers in June, and at intervals through the season.

## Alder (Alnus).

EUROPEAN (*Glutinosa*)—A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

IMPERIAL CUT LEAVED (*Laciniata Imperialis*)—A very striking and beautiful tree of graceful habit, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. Fine for lawn planting.

## Ash (Fraxinus).

AMERICAN WHITE—A rapid growing native tree, of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable street or park tree; should be extensively planted for timber which is largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway cars, &c.

EUROPEAN (*Excelsior*)—A large spreading tree of rapid growth, with pinnated leaves.

## Ailanthus.

TREE OF HEAVEN (*Glandulosa*)—A distinct ornamental tree from Japan; rapid grower, with long elegant, feathery foliage.

## Birch (Betula).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Atropurpurea*)—A very desirable novelty, with the habits of the Birches. It has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING (*Alba*)—Similar to the American or Canoe Birch, with slender branches and silvery bark. After a few years growth assumes a graceful, weeping habit, adding greatly to its beauty. An old favorite, very desirable and effective.

## Butternut.

A native tree of medium size, spreading limbs, grayish colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailanthus. Nut oblong and rough.

## Beech (Fagus).

CUT-LEAVED (*Incisa*)—A rapid, erect, free grower, with deeply cut foliage; striking and distinct, making specimens of rare beauty.

EUROPEAN (*Sylvatica*)—Larger foliage and more compact habit than the American.

FERN LEAVED (*Heterophylla*)—A beautiful, round-headed tree, with delicate fern-like leaves and wavy shoots that produce a most beautiful effect. One of the finest for the lawn.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—This makes an elegant, medium-sized tree for the lawn; the foliage in the Spring is a deep purple; later changing to crimson, and in autumn a dull





BEECH PURPLE-LEAVED.

purplish green, making a striking contrast with the green of other trees. A well formed, handsome, symmetrical grower. The best purple-leaved tree. Grafted trees of the renowned "Rivers" variety produce foliage of the deepest shade of purple.

### Chestnut (*Castanea*).

**AMERICAN SWEET** (*Americana*)—Among our large collection of ornamental native forest trees, the Chestnut is unrivalled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground, it assumes an elegant symmetrical form. The foliage is rich, glossy and healthy, and the whole tree is covered in early summer with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms, than which there is none more graceful and beautiful. It is especially desirable for its nuts, which it bears profusely a few years after transplanting. When nursery grown bears transplanting well, and when once established it is a rapid grower and soon comes into bearing.

**JAPANESE SWEET, OR GIANT** (*Japonica*)—Of the very many good things introduced from Japan none are more worthy than this. The tree is decidedly ornamental and productive; of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young, nuts of enormous size.

**SPANISH** (*Vesca*)—A splendid large nut, worthy of general planting, but not as sweet or hardy as the American.



**Catalpa.**

**SPECIOSA**—More upright and symmetrical in its growth than the Common Catalpa (*Syringifolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Large, heart-shaped downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and valuable.



TEAS' JAPAN HYBRID.

**TEAS' JAPAN HYBRID**—This is a cross between *Speciosa* and the Japanese *Kæmpferii*, and in vigorous, upright growth it surpasses either. It has large, luxuriant foliage, and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, which have a pleasant, delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye but also fills the air for quite a distance with its agreeable odors. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured 25 degrees or more below zero.

**BUNGER (Umbrella Catalpa)**—On its own root a dwarf growing three to five feet high, a close compact shrub, healthy and hardy. Grafted on a stem it makes an umbrella shaped top, the large glossy leaves lay as shingles on a roof, making a symmetrical top. Its unique pretty shape and perfect hardiness commend it to all planters.

**Cornus (Dogwood).**

**WHITE FLOWERING (Florida)**—An American species of spreading, irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the *Magnolia* flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border or the lawn. They are also very durable, lasting, in favorable weather, more than two weeks. Besides being a tree of fine form, its foliage is of a grayish green color, glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most showy and beautiful objects of that season.

**RED-FLOWERING (Florida Rubra)**—Similar to Florida in habit of growth, but blooms are suffused with bright red. Very desirable.

**SIBERICA**—A hardy variety from northern Russia, similar in foliage to the Florida, but of more free growth and extremely hardy.

**MASCULA, (Cornelian Cherry)**—A small tree producing bright yellow flowers in clusters, before the leaves appear.

**Cherry (Cerasus).**

**DOUBLE-FLOWERING (Flore alba pleno)**—Of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in May. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view.



CORNUS FLORIDA.



**Deciduous Cypress** (*Taxodium Distichum*)

A beautiful tree with small, feathery, light green foliage, well adapted to wet land

**Elm** (*Ulmus*).

**AMERICAN WHITE** (*Americana*)—A noble native tree of large size, wide-spreading head and graceful drooping branches. One of the grandest park and street trees.

**PURPLE LEAVED** (*Stricta purpurea*)—Erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purplish green foliage.

**SCOTCH OR WYCH** (*Montana*)—From the north of Europe, forming a spreading tree with large, rough, dark green leaves. A rapid grower.

**RED OR SLIPPERY** (*Fulva*)—A native species with drooping or spreading branches, forming a small or medium sized tree.

**Honey Locust** (*Gleditschia Triacanthus*).

A rapid growing tree, delicate foliage, of beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns. Makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

**Horse Chestnut** (*Æsculus*).

**EUROPEAN OR WHITE FLOWERING** (*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. Hardy and free from disease. One of the best for lawn or street planting.

**DOUBLE WHITE** (*Alba Flore Plena*)—A superb variety with large spikes of handsome double flowers. Fine pyramidal habit.

**RED FLOWERING** (*Rubicunda*)—Not so rapid a grower as the white, foliage of a deeper green and blooms a little later. Makes fine contrast when planted with the white variety. Flower showy red.

**DWARF WHITE** (*Pavia Macrostachya*)—Forms a beautiful shrub of spreading habit, producing large spikes of showy flowers. Should find a place in all collections.

**Judas Tree** (*Cercis*), Red Bud.

**AMERICAN** (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree of irregular form, with heart-shaped leaves. It is covered with delicate pink blossoms early in spring before the leaves appear. A fine ornamental tree worthy of general planting.

**Kentucky Coffee Tree** (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*).

A native tree of large size with rough bark and coarse branches: feathery foliage of a bluish green color.

**Laburnum** (*Golden Chain*).

**SCOTCH** (*Cytisus Alpinus*)—A very ornamental small tree of irregular shape with smooth, shining foliage. Its bright yellow pea-shaped blossoms are produced in long clusters.

**Larch** (*Larix*).

**EUROPEAN** (*Europæa*)—An excellent, rapid-growing, pyramidal shaped tree, drooping slender branches: foliage light green, soft and graceful. Perfectly hardy and thrives in nearly all situations. Makes handsome specimens for ornamental planting and is very valuable for timber.

**Linden** (*Tilia*).

**EUROPEAN** (*Europæa*)—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable tree for street and lawn planting, developing into beautiful specimens.

**WHITE OR SILVER LEAVED** (*Argentæa*)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree: pyramidal form: large leaves whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind; its white color making it conspicuous among other trees.

**AMERICAN OR BASSWOOD** (*Americana*)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

**Liquidamber.**

**STYRACIFLUA** (*Sweet Gum or Bilstead*)—A fine native ornamental tree. The foliage resembles that of the Maple, of a glossy green color in summer turning to a deep crimson in autumn.

**Magnolia.**

**ACUMINATA** (*Cucumber tree*)—A noble, beautiful tree with very large leaves and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple. Makes a large tree when fully grown. Very desirable on account of its fine luxuriant foliage and rapid growth.

**UMBRELLA TREE** (*Tripetela*)—A hardy, native, medium sized tree with enormous leaves. In June produces large, white, fragrant flowers, four to six inches in diameter.

THE CHINESE MAGNOLIAS and their hybrids are the most beautiful of small trees and should be planted on every lawn. The foliage is magnificent. The flowers are showy, fragrant and borne in the greatest profusion, even when the trees are very young and in the early spring when blossoms are most welcome. They are hardy and thrive well in nearly all sections, rather difficult to transplant.

**CHINESE WHITE (Conspicua)**—A beautiful Chinese variety, with large, white flowers that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size.

**SHOWY FLOWERED (Speciosa)**—Resembles the Soulangeana, flowers not as large or as deep in color, exceedingly free bloomer, and flowers remain on tree longer than any other Chinese variety. One of the hardiest and best.



SOULANGE'S.

**SOULANGE'S (Soulangeana)**—Scrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair sized tree. Flowers white and purple. Foliage large, glossy and massive. Very profuse, hardy and one of the most desirable for all planters.

**CHINESE PURPLE (Purpurea)**—Showy purple flowers; tree of dwarf habit.

**LENNE'S (Lennei)**—A variety of great beauty. Flowers large, of a deep crimson purple color, really magnificent; the tree is of a vigorous habit, foliage very large and showy. After the first blooming the flowers are produced in small quantities at intervals during the summer.

#### Maple (Acer).

**ASH LEAVED BOX ELDER (Negundo)**—A fine rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

**SYCAMORE (Pseudo Platanus)**—A noble variety, with spacious head, and large, deep green foliage; a rapid, upright, free grower very desirable for shade.

**STRIPED BARK (Pennsylvanicum)**—A small-sized native tree with distinctly striped bark; foliage light green.

**NORWAY (Platanoides)**—A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep, rich green. Rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of, if not the best for all purposes.

**SCHWEDLER'S (Schwedlerii)**—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish-green in the older leaves. A distinct and handsome variety.

**REITENBACH'S (Reitenbachi)**—A new dark purple-leaved variety, which retains its color well through the season.

**WIER'S CUT-LEAVED (Laciniatum)**—A silver maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

**PURPLE-LEAVED (Purpurea)**—Leaves purple red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower; hardy, and should be in every collection.

**SCARLET OR RED (Rubrum)**—A rapid growing, medium sized tree, with red flowers very early in the spring before the leaves appear. Unsurpassed in the beauty of its autumn foliage.

**SILVER LEAVED (Dasycarpum)**—Foliage bright green above, and silvery white beneath; one of the most rapid growers; hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate effect or shade is wanted it is one of the best. Largely used for street and park planting.



**SUGAR OR ROCK (Saccharinum)**—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

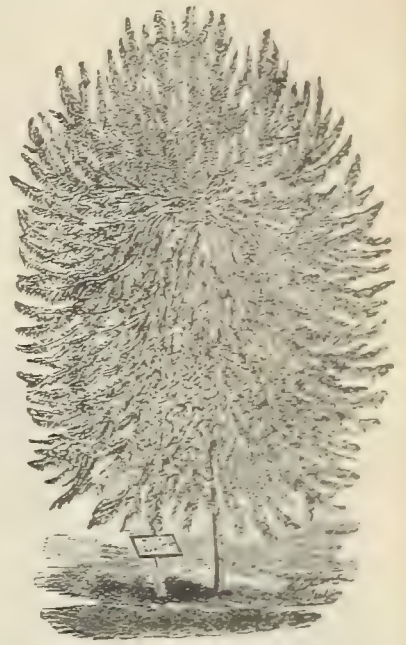
**Mountain Ash (Pyrus Sorbus).**

**EUROPEAN (Aucuparia)**—A fine, hardy tree of medium size, erect stem, smooth bark; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

**OAK LEAVED (Quercifolia)**—A distinct and desirable tree, with compact pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath, producing the same flowers and berries as the preceding. Very hardy and desirable for planting in lawns and door yards.

**Olive Russian (Olea Augustifolia)**

One of the finest lawn trees of recent introduction. Trees planted eight years in Kansas are six inches in diameter of body, fifteen feet high, and ten feet wide through the branches. Wood very heavy, bark dark green, foliage willow shape, of rich silver color making a fine contrast with other trees. In May and June is covered with its exceedingly rich flowers, of a deep golden color and very fragrant. Transplants easily and is doing well in some of the most trying situations in the west.



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED.

Transplants easily and is doing well in some of the most trying situations in the west.

**Oak (Quercus)**

**CORK**—A fine European species with rough corklike bark.

**PYRAMIDAL (Fastigiata)**—A variety of very compact, upright growth, resembling Lombardy Poplar in general form. A handsome tree.

**SCARLET (Coccinea)**—A native species of rapid growth and pyramidal outline, especially fine in autumn when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

**WHITE (Alba)**—Of large size with spreading branches, leaves lobed pale green above, and glaucous beneath.

**Poplar (Populus).**

**GOLDEN (Aurea Van Geertii)**—Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season, fine for contrast with green or purple leaved trees. One of the most effective for street and lawn planting, sure to be planted largely when its merits become known.

**LOMBARDY (Fastigiata)**—A well known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

**CAROLINA**—One of the most rapid growing trees known. The leaves are large, handsome and glossy.

The best of the Poplars and

especially adapted to planting in large cities, where it resists the smoke and gas and soon affords a dense shade.



POPLAR—LOMBARDY.



CAROLINA.

**PYRAMIDAL**—A compact, upright grower; leaves smooth, dark green above, pale green underneath.

**BALSAM, BALM OF GILEAD** (*Balsamifera*)—A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage.

**Paulownia.**

**IMPERIALIS**—From Japan; leaves immense; a foot or more across; a magnificent tropical looking tree.

**Salisburia** (*Maiden Hair Tree* or *Gingko*)

**ADIANTIFOLIA**—A singular and beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like leaves, yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines. Medium size, upright, rapid grower. A native of Japan, a rare and beautiful ornamental tree; should find a place on every lawn.



SALISBURIA.

**Sycamore.**

**EUROPEAN** (*Plantanus Orientalis*)—Oriental plane. A lofty, wide spreading tree; heart shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not as subject to disease as our native species. One of the oldest cultivated trees known.

**Thorn** (*Cratægus*).

Well adapted to yards and small grounds, among the most beautiful of small trees; fine foliage, and doubly attractive when covered with their showy flowers in May and June.

**DOUBLE WHITE**—Small clear white flowers.

**DOUBLE PINK**—Similar to above except in color.

**PAUL'S NEW SCARLET**—Deep rich crimson, double, large and full. The best of its color.

**Tuliptree—Whitewood** (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*).

A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves; regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

**White Fringe** (*Chionanthus Virginica*).

Blooms abundantly, bearing curious, snow-white, fringe-like flowers; is one of the most graceful and pleasing ornaments for the lawn.

**Willow** (*Salix*).

**ROSEMARY LEAVED** (*Rosmarinifolia*)—Branches feathery, with small silvery foliage. Makes a handsome small sized tree, with round compact head, when worked on standard, five to seven feet high.

**LAUREL LEAVED** (*Laurifolia*)—One of the trees that has been overlooked by planters; should be used largely. Hardy, adapted to a great variety of soils and easily transplanted. It is a handsome ornamental tree, with very large, shining, laurel like leaves; bright green bark in winter. A fine specimen the year round.

**GOLDEN** (*Vitellina aurantiaca*)—A showy variety with golden bark of high color, making it very conspicuous during winter. A handsome tree at all seasons.

## WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

No collection of trees is complete without specimens of the "Weepers," both for variety and beauty. Among ornamentals they have no superiors and are adapted to all situations. The varieties grafted on standards, where the top or head commences to form, as the Kilmarnock Willow, Tea's Mulberry, etc., assume an umbrella-like form so desirable for contrast and beauty, and so excellently adapted to planting small yards, cemeteries, etc. Some of the others, with their tall trunks and long slender drooping branches, like Cut-leaved Birch, make the handsomest trees in cultivation.

**Ash** (*Fraxinus*).

**EUROPEAN WEEPING** (*Excelsior Pendula*)—The common well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

**GOLD BARKED WEEPING** (*Aurea Pendula*)—A singular variety bark in winter as yellow as gold.



**Beech** (*Fagus*).

**WEeping** (*Pendula*)—Remarkably vigorous; picturesque tree of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading. Quite ungainly in appearance, divested of their leaves—but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage of wonderful grace and beauty.



BEECH—WEeping.

on streets and avenues. Makes a vigorous growth and is perfectly hardy. Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; the slim side branches droop in a

**Birch** (*Betula*).

**CUT LEAVED WEeping** (*Lascinata Pendula*)—Probably the most popular and desirable lawn tree in existence, and produces a beautiful effect



BIRCH—CUT-LEAVED WEeping.

most picturesque manner; foliage delicate and deeply cut, coloring finely in the fall. The drooping branches and silvery bark form a most effective combination during the winter months.

**ELEGANS PENDULA**—One of the most desirable. Branches delicate; foliage light and airy; habit nearly as pendulous as that of the Kilmarnock Willow.

**YOUNG'S WEeping** (*Pendula Youngii*)—This variety is of a beautiful pendulous habit, with long, slender shoots of picturesque and irregular form. The leaves are broad, almost heart-shaped. One of the best small weeping trees.



BIRCH ELEGANS PENDULA.



CORNUS PENDULA.



**Coruus Florida.**

**WEeping DOgWOOD** (*Pendula*)—Has all the characteristics of the Flowering Dogwood. Its pendulous habit, upright leader, large white flowers, and scarlet fruit and foliage in the fall, place it in the foremost rank of weeper.

**Cherry** (*Cerasus*).

**DWARF WEeping** (*Primula*)—Very delicate, drooping branches and tiny leaves and flowers.

**Elm** (*Ulmus*).

**CAMPERDOWN** (*Pendula*)—its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed. Leaves are large, glossy, dark green.



CAMPERDOWN ELM.

A strong, vigorous grower. The finest Weeping Elm and one of the best weeping trees.

**FULVA PENDULA**—The most rapid growing of all Weeping Elms. Large, fine foliage; branches shoot upward at first, then bend in graceful curves towards the ground.

**AMERICAN WHITE OR WEeping**—The noble spreading, drooping tree of our fields and forests, and so admired by foreigners as to be termed "the crowning glory of American forests."

**Linden, or Lime Tree** (*TILIA*).

**WHITE LEAVED WEeping** (*Alba Pendula*)—A fine tree with large white downy leaves and slender drooping branches. Rapid grower; entirely hardy. A beautiful, conspicuous lawn tree.

**Mountain Ash** (*PYRUS*).

**WEeping** (*Aucuparia Pendula*)—A beautiful tree with straggling, weeping branches; making a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors. Foliage and fruit like the European Mountain Ash.

**Mulberry** (*Morus*).

**TEA'S RUSSIAN**—The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion it is without a rival. It will undoubtedly take the foremost place among Weeping trees. It has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; is one of the hardiest, enduring the cold of the north and heat of the south; safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.



MULBERRY TEAS—WEeping.



**Poplar (POPULUS).**

**LARGE LEAVED WEEPING (Grandidentata)**—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully: foliage large, dark-shining green and deeply serrated.

**Willow (Salix).**

**WEEPING (Babylonica)**—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

**AMERICAN WEEPING (American Pendula)**—An American dwarf, slender branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees. More ornamental and hardier than the Babylonica.

**KILMARNOCK WEEPING (Caprera Pendula)**—Grafted five or seven feet high upon the Comewell stock, it forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. One of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy.

**WISCONSIN WEEPING**—A fine drooping habit in the style of Babylonica, with the additional merit of being entirely hardy as far north as Wisconsin.

**Azalia.**

**MOLLIS**—A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy, with much larger flowers and more varied in color than Azalea Ponticum. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine.

**PONTICA**—A native of Asia Minor, growing three to four feet high, with small, large leaves; flowers yellow.

**GHEENT**—The Ghent Hybrid varieties possess a delightful perfume, and comprise a good assortment of colors. They rank among the very best of decorative plants for the lawn and pleasure grounds, blossoming during the months of May and June. In the north they are benefited by slight protection.

**Almond (Amygdalus).**

**DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING (Pumila Rosea)**—A beautiful shrub, with double rose blossoms.

**DWARF DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING (Pumila Alba)**—Similar to the preceding, except in color of flowers, which are delicate white.

**Berberry (Berberis).**

**VULGARIS (Common European)**—A handsome deciduous shrub, and a very desirable ornamental hedge plant, its pendant red fruit in autumn making it very conspicuous.

**PURPLE LEAVED (Purpurea)**—Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking, even for single specimens; also a desirable ornamental hedge plant, planted by itself or intermingled with the common.



**THUNBERGII**—A beautiful species of dwarf habit with a small foliage, changing to a beautiful red in autumn.



ALTHEA.

**Calycanthus, Sweet Scented Shrub, or Allspice.**

**FLORIDUS**—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

**Currant (Ribes).**

**CRIMSON FLOWERING (Sanguineum)**—Small deep red flowers; blooming very abundantly in early spring.

**YELLOW FLOWERING (Aureum)**—Bright shining leaves and yellow flowers.

**GORDON**—A hardy and profuse flowering variety. Flowers crimson and yellow in pendant bunches in May.

**Corcorus (Kerria).**

**JAPAN (Japonica)**—A slender shrub, four or five feet high, with beautiful double yellow blossoms from July to October.

**VARIEGATA**—A very slender grower with small green leaves edged with white.

**Deutzia.**

**CRENATA (fl. pl.)**—Flowers double white, tinged with pink.

**CRENATE LEAVED (Crenata)**—Strong grower, profuse bloomer; flowers pure white.

**CRENATA (fl. alba plena)**—A very valuable variety of strong growth, producing its pure white double flowers in abundance.

**GRACILIS (Slender branched)**—A very desirable dwarf growing variety. Flowers pure white. A valuable plant for winter blooming.

**WATERERII**—This beautiful new Deutzia is the result of a cross between D. Gracilis and Crenata, resembling Crenata in style of growth, but with flower spike much longer and individual flowers larger. Color pure white.

**Althea Frutex (Hibiscus Syriacus).**

**ROSE OF SHARON**—One of the most showy and beautiful flowering shrubs. The flowers are of large size, very double and full, and of various brilliant and striking colors. It blooms freely during August and September when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

**DOUBLE ROSE.**

**DOUBLE WHITE.**

**DOUBLE VARIEGATED**—Pink and White.

**DOUBLE PURPLE.**

**TOTA WHITE**—Flowers single, large, pure white, very free flowering; distinct and fine.

**CŒLETIS**—Fine large single flowers; delicate shade of azure blue; fine and distinct.

**VARIEGATED LEAVED**—Leaves conspicuously margined creamy white; flowers double purple.



DEUTZIA.



**Daphne.**

**MESEREUM PINK** (Mezereum)—Desirable because of blossoming so early, before any other shrub, pink flowers borne in clusters. A very hardy shrub of dwarfish habit.

**Dogwood** (Cornus).

**SANGUINEA**—A strong growing shrub with clusters of fine white flowers, the stem and branches turning blood red in winter.

**ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA**—One of the finest variegated shrubs; leaves broadly margined creamy white.

**Elder.**

**AUREA** (Golden Elder)—A variety with beautiful golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for producing contrast when planted with other shrubs. Should have full sun to give best effect.

**VARIEGATA** (Variegated Leaved Elder)—Of strong healthy growth, foliage marked yellow and white.

**Exochordia.**

**GRANDIFLORA**—A hardy flowering shrub from Northern China. The plant is entirely hardy, enduring from 20 to 30 degrees below zero without the slightest injury. It is a vigorous growing shrub, forming a neat compact bush ten to twelve feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. Flowers pure white, borne in slender racemes of 8 to 10 florets each, on light and wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful.

**Euonymus—Burning Bush—Strawberry Tree.**

**EUROPÆUS** (European Euonymus)—A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose colored; planted with a background of evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine.

**Filbert** (Corylus).

**PURPLE-LEAVED** (Purpurea)—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark, purple leaves; distinct and fine.

**Forsythia.**

**VIRIDISSIMA**—Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow, very early in spring. A fine hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China.

**FORTUNII**—Similar to the above, but of more upright growth.

**Fringe Purple** (Rhus Cotinus).

**SMOKE TREE**—A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers.

**WHITE** (Chionanthus Virginica)—One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like white flowers.

**Globe Flower** (Kerria).

**JAPAN** (Japonica)—A slender, green-branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to August.

**Honeysuckle, Upright** (Lonicera)

**RED TARTARIAN** (Tartarica Rubra)—A beautiful flowering shrub, blooms early in spring, flowers bright pink.

**WHITE TARTARIAN** (Tartarica Alba)—Similar to the preceding, with white flowers.



EXOCHORDIA GRANDIFLORA.

## Hydrangeas

Beautiful free flowering shrubs, bearing immense panicles or trusses of flowers. *Paniculata* is perfectly hardy and requires no protection, the other varieties require protection in winter and should be grown in pots or boxes and wintered in the cellar.

**RAMIS PICTIS** (Red Branched)—A grand variety, producing flowers in immense sized trusses. Color very deep rose or light cherry. The new growth of wood is a deep reddish purple color, making it distinct from any other variety, and from which it derives its name, Red Branched.

**HORTENSIA**—A well known and favorite old plant, producing large heads of pink flowers in great profusion; it thrives best in a shaded situation, with a plentiful supply of water.

**HORTENSIA VARIEGATA**—An exceedingly ornamental plant, with bright green leaves, broadly margined with creamy white; flowers pink.

**OTAKA**—A splendid variety from Japan. Flowers large, bright pink, tinted with blue; produced very freely.

**THOMAS HOGG**—Immense trusses of flowers, at first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white, and remaining so a long time.

**STELLATA FIMBRIATA** (White Fringed)—Flowers in large trusses often eight inches across. Pure white with crimson spot in center of each flower. One of the best.

**PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA**—

This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.



HYDRANGEA—PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

## Halesia, Silver Bell

**SNOW DROP TREE** (*Tetraptera*)—A fine large shrub with beautiful large white bell-shaped flowers in May. A rare shrub and one of the most desirable.

## Lilac (*Syringa*),

**CHARLES THE TENTH**—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

**CHIONANTHUS LEAVED** (*Josikea*)—Has dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct.

**COMMON PURPLE** (*Vulgaris Purpurca*).

**DOUBLE LILAC** (*Lemoinei Flore Pleno*)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

**PERSIAN** (*Persica*)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

**WHITE PERSIAN LILAC** (*Alba*)—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

**LARGE FLOWERING WHITE** (*Alba Grandiflora*)—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

**RUBRA DE MARLY**—Fine large purple flowers; a variety used in large quantities by florists for forcing.





SYRINGA JAPONICA.

of the growing shoots a brilliant red, retaining its bright purple through the entire season; more perfect in color than any other shrub.

**TRILOBA** (Double Flowering Plum)—A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; native of China; hardy.

**Quince, Japan** (*Cydonia Japonica*).

**SCARLET**—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring, and one of the best early shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

**BLUSH JAPAN** (*Alba*)—A beautiful variety of the preceding, with delicate white and bluish flowers.

**JAPONICA**—A new species from Japan differing from all other lilacs in that it makes quite a tree, 20 to 25 feet high. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery. Flowers white, in immense clusters, that stand up erect above the foliage on stout stems; perfectly hardy everywhere. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts, and when crowned with its huge masses of bloom it is a striking and magnificent object.

**Privet or Prim** (*Ligustrum Vulgare*)

An English shrub with smooth dark green leaves; flowers white, fruit purple; fine for hedges.

**OVALIFOLIUM** (California Privet)—

A vigorous growing variety, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Grows in almost any soil and is very patient of pruning. Makes a very desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge.

**Plum** (*Prunus*)

**PURPLE LEAVED PISSARDI**—This elegant small tree or shrub comes to us from Persia. It is perfectly hardy and the leaves are a rich purple with the ends



CYDONIA JAPONICA.

**Spiræa.**

AN indispensable class of medium sized shrubs, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

**BILLARDI**—Rose color. Blooms nearly all summer.

**BUMALDI**—Habit dwarf and compact; flowers in clusters; rosy-pink; very free.

**CALLOSA** (Fortunes Spiræa)—A fine variety, with large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.

**CALLOSA ALBA**—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine.

**CALLOSA ATROSANGUINEA**—In growth and habit similar to Callosa; flowers much darker and brighter; time of flowering June and July.

**DOUGLASI** (Douglas' Spiræa)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

**OPULIFOLIA AUREA** (Golden Leaved)—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

**REEVESII FL. PL.** (Reeve's Double)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

**PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO** (Double Flowering Plum Leaved)—Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.

**VAN HOUTTI**—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spiræas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.



SPIRÆA—VAN HOUTTI.

**FLORE ALBA PLENO**—A white variety with partially double flowers.

**GORDONIANUS** (Gordon's Syringa)—Flowers profuse; slightly fragrant; ten days later than other varieties.

**GARLAND** (Coronarius)—The common popular shrub, with pure white, delicately perfumed flowers.

**LARGE FLOWERED** (Grandiflorus)—A conspicuous, showy kind with large flowers and irregular branches.

**Sumach** (Rhus).

**CUT-LEAVED**—A decidedly attractive shrub of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves almost fern-like in appearance; foliage turns to a rich crimson in Autumn.

**Snowberry.**

**RACEMOSUS**—A well-known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

**Tamarix.**

**AFRICAN** (Africana)—This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, something like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes.

**Syringa** (Philadelphus).

All the species and varieties of the syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

**AUREA, GOLDEN LEAVED**—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.



SYRINGA.



**Viburnum.**

**OPULUS** (High, or Bush Cranberry)—A large native shrub with Hydrangea-like flowers; the fruit red and acid and esteemed by many for culinary purposes.



SNOWBALL.

**ROSE COLORED** (Rosea)—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blossoms in May.

**ROSEA NANA VARIEGATA**—One of the most conspicuous shrubs that we cultivate; Leaves beautifully margined creamy white; flowers pink. It is a dwarf grower, and admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens.

**AMABALIS OR SPLENDENS**—Of much more robust habit; large foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

**LONERII**—A variety with deep crimson flowers; very free flowering.

**DESBOISI**—A beautiful variety with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling Rosea, but flowers much darker. One of the darkest and best.

**FLORIBUNDA**—Flowers of a rich crimson, and has the additional merit of usually making a second growth and flowering profusely during the latter part of summer. It is from Japan and perfectly hardy and adapted to our climate.

**HENDERSONI**—A strong growing variety with deep, rose-colored flowers.



CALYCANTHUS.

**OPULUS STERILIS** (Snowball)—A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June.

**PLICATUM** (Plicata Viburnum)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads.

**JAPONICUM** (Japanese Viburnum)—Elegant, long and plicate foliage, and showy cymes of white flowers. A fine lawn shrub.

**Wiegela** (Diervilla).

**CANDIDA**—This is the very best of all the white-flowering Wiegelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom through the entire summer.



WIEGELAS.

**MONSIEUR LEMOINE**—Flowers pale rose, changing to rose and deep red.

**VAN HOUTTI**—Deep crimson flowers; very profuse bloomer.



IVY.





STECHER LITH CO ROCHESTER N.Y.

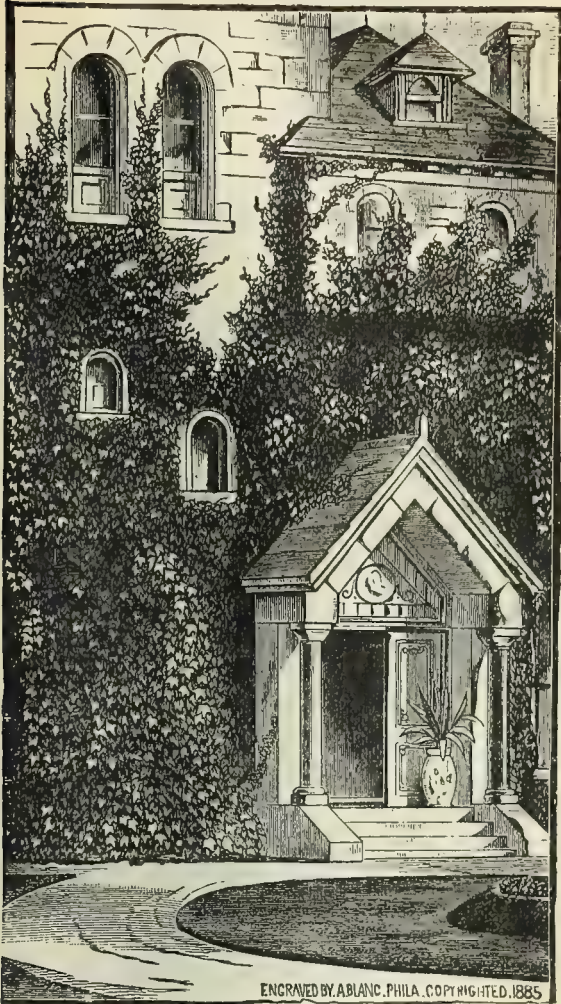
### AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

No plant is so useful as this for covering walls, stumps of trees, etc. Will cling closely to a stone or brick wall, without artificial support, and will make a dense, handsome covering of great beauty. One of the best climbers.





# HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

and verandas, the foliage never being attacked by insects.



ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

## Ampelopsis.

**VEITCHII** (Boston Ivy)—A beautiful, hardy, climbing plant, of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we know for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

**TRICOLOR**—A variety with leaves beautifully mottled creamy white.

**VIRGINIA CREEPER** (*Quinquefolia*)—A native vine of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which, in the autumn, assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it.

## Akebia.

**QUINATA**—A very beautiful, perfectly hardy, fast growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage; producing flowers in large clusters of chocolate purple color, possessing a most delicious perfume; unsurpassed for covering trellises

## **Aristolochia Sipo** (DUTCHMAN'S PIPE)

A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape, a miniature pipe; splendid for archways or verandas.

## **Biguonia, or Trumpet Flower** (*Tecoma Radicans*)

A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet shaped scarlet flowers in August.

## **Clematis**

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties with flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises, or when used for bedding or running over rock work or an old tree or stump they make an excellent show. They delight in rich soil, a sunny situation and are perfectly hardy.



**ALEXANDRIA**—Flowers large; color pale reddish violet. A strong grower and blooms freely the whole summer.

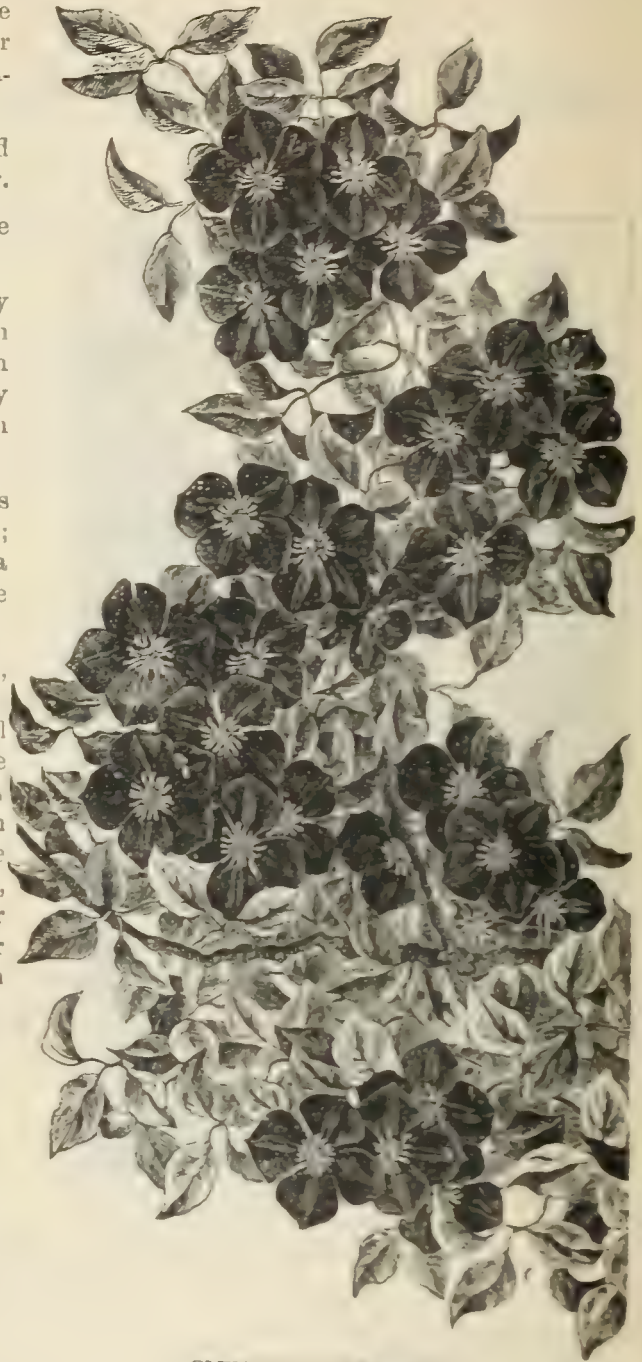
**HENRYI**—Creamy white; very large and fine shape; free grower and bloomer.

**DUCHESS OF EDINBURG**—Fine large double white flowers. Very fine.

**JACKMANI**—The flowers when fully expanded are four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts.

**LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE**—Fine flowers from six to seven inches in diameter; color delicate blush white, with a broad, purplish lilac band in the center of each sepal.

**RAMONA**—A strong, rampant grower, often growing ten to twelve feet the first season. It is a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. In size the flower surpasses any of the old sorts, often six to seven inches in diameter and of the most perfect shape. Color deep, rich lavender. Distinct from



**CLEMATIS JACKMANI.**

any other sort and very attractive. Perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous.

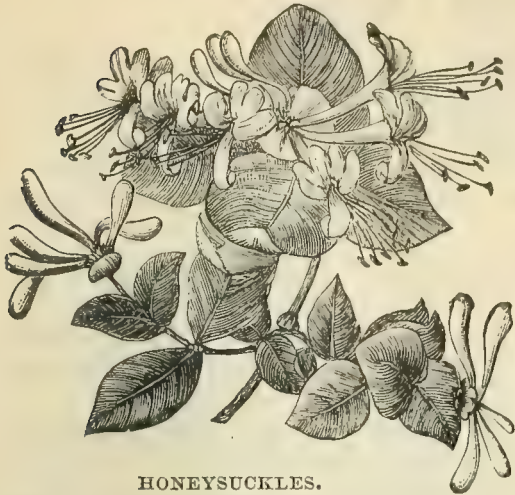
**RUBRA VIOLACEA**—Rich purplish maroon.

**VITICELLA KERMISINUS**—A splendid variety of the utmost profusion of bloom; flowers of medium size and of bright wine-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time; a perfect sheet of fine red color.

**COCCINEA** (The Scarlet Clematis)—The vines attain the height of from ten to twelve feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines will have from twenty to thirty flow-



**COCCINEA—THE SCARLET CLEMATIS.**



HONEYSUCKLES.

ers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color a rich deep, coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut.

**VIRGINICA** (American White)—A very rapid growing and hardy plant; seeds furnished with long, plumose, downy tufts; flowers small, white.

**FLAMMULA**—A rapid growing vine; flowers small, white and very fragrant; fine for cemetery decoration.

### Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*),

**AUREA RETICULATA**—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; the leaves are netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

**CHINESE TWINING**—Blooms at intervals through the summer, and retains its foliage late in winter; flowers nearly white; quite distinct.

**HALLIANA**—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June to November.

**MONTHLY FRAGRANT**—A fine rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

**SCARLET TRUMPET**—A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red trumpet shaped flowers.

**YELLOW TRUMPET**—A fine grower, yellow flowers.

### Ivy (*Hedera*)

Valuable for covering brick walls, and upon the north or shady sides of buildings; also excellent ornaments and most desirable parlor hanging basket plants.

**ENGLISH**—A well known, old and popular sort.

**JAPONICA ARGENTEA**—A beautiful variety with small green leaves, broadly margined, creamy white. The finest of all the variegated Ivies.

**PALMATA**—Beautiful green, palm shaped leaves, conspicuously veined.

### Wisteria, or Glycine

**CHINESE** (*Sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever produced.

**DOUBLE PURPLE** (*Flore Pleno*)—A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and with racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the *Wisteria Sinensis*, so well known as one of our best climbing plants.

**CHINESE WHITE**—This differs from the Chinese only in color of flowers, which in this are pure white, forming a striking contrast.



WISTEPIA, OR GLYCINE.



## HEDGE PLANTS.

**Osage Orange**—One of the very best for defensive hedges where it can be grown without winter killing. It is of vigorous habit, and rapid, dense growth, and when kept properly trimmed it not only makes an efficient hedge, but is also decidedly ornamental.

**Honey Locust**—Of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, bearing the shears well; thorny enough to be impenetrable, and is recommended for hedging wherever the Osage does not prove hardy.

**Berberry**—Both the green-leaved and the purple are very desirable for ornamental hedges, the fruit which hangs on late in the fall making them very attractive.

**Japan Quince**—No flowering shrub is more desirable than this for hedging. It is of strong, bushy habit, and when in blossom in early spring it is one of the most attractive objects imaginable.

**Privet**—Largely planted for screens and yard hedges, for which it is admirably adapted, standing the shears so well that it can be trimmed in almost any shape.

**Evergreens** are more desirable for ornament, as they retain their foliage during the dreary winter months, adding a charm to the landscape that deciduous trees are incapable of. Among the most desirable are the Norway and Hemlock Spruces, American, Siberian, Hovey's Golden, Tom Thumb and other dwarf Arbor Vites, all which are described in their respective places in this Catalogue.

For shelter and screens to break the wind, or for concealing unsightly objects, or for division lines there is nothing equal to the Norway and Hemlock Spruces. Next to these in importance are the Scotch, Austrian and White Pines.

## EVERGREENS.

The Pines, Spruces, Firs, Junipers and others, give tone of warmth and verdure during the dull season that leads our thoughts forward to the time of swelling buds and song birds. These trees should be judiciously planted on small as well as on large grounds. On the latter, the larger kinds can arrive at full development, and should be planted at distances sufficient to allow of their natural and symmetrical growth without crowding. The Arbor Vites, Junipers, Dwarf Pines, Retinisporas and Cypresses, on account of their small size, are most suitable for small lots; but nearly all species and varieties of Pines, Spruces and Firs look well on small grounds while the trees are young.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. The soil to receive them should be made mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well-packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in their natural position.

### **Arbor Vitæ (Thuja)**

**AMERICAN, WHITE CEDAR (Occidentalis)**—This plant is one of the finest Evergreens for hedges.

It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or for any other purpose.

**DOUGLAS' GOLDEN (Aurea)**—Free grower with fine golden yellow foliage; hardy; the most desirable Golden Arbor Vitæ for the northern states.

**COMPACTA (Parson's)**—Foliage light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact.

**HEATH LEAVED (Ericoides)**—A dwarf grower, forming a round, compact head, with delicate sharp pointed foliage; very dense. One of the best of its class.

**GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ (Aurea)**—A beautiful variety of the Chinese, the foliage being tipped a bright yellow; a handsome compact grower. Only half hardy in the northern states.

**GEORGE PEABODY**—A remarkable variety in the strain of Golden Arbor Vitæ, the gold marking diffusing itself more deeply into the foliage than in any other.



STECHER LITH CO. ROCHESTER

### HALL'S CLIMBING JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE.

Nearly an evergreen climber, retaining its leaves until midwinter, and well adapted to covering screens ; it flowers in abundance from July to December, and is the most fragrant of all the varieties.





**GLOBOSA**—A very popular little globose evergreen, forming a dense round shrub, worthy a place in every garden.

**GLAUCA**—A desirable variety with shining green leaves.

**HARRISONI**—A neat little tree with entire foliage tipped almost pure white.

**HOVEY'S GOLDEN (Hoveyi)**—A seedling from the American. A perfectly hardy, distinct, compact variety; leaves a bright yellowish green; a beautiful object either singly or in hedge.

**PUMILA**—A neat little dwarf, very dense and perfect in form; regularly rounded; foliage charming shade of green. Handsome both in color and form.

**PYRAMIDALIS**—This exceedingly beautiful *Arbor Vitæ* is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

**PLICATA**—Foliage of a rich, dark green, plaited and massive.

**SIBERIAN**—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; is most valuable for low hedging or single specimens.

**TOM THUMB**—A very pretty little compact evergreen; of dwarf habit. Excels for borders, or small hedges for cemetery lots, etc.

**VICTORIA**—An elegant small tree, with the entire foliage tipped almost a pure white; a decided acquisition.

### **Cypress** (*Cupressus*).

**LAWSON'S CYPRESS** (*Lawsoniana*)—A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful; elegant drooping branches; half hardy here.

**NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS** (*Nutkaensis*) *Thuiopsis Borealis*, erroneously—A very fine evergreen from Nootka Sound, one of the best. Foliage dark green; perfectly hardy.

### **Fir** (*Picea*).

**BALSAM OR AMERICAN SILVER** (*Balsamea*)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

**FRASERI**—A rare tree, with dense deep green foliage.

**NORDMANNIANA**—This is a symmetrical and imposing tree, the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of the old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs.

### **Juniper** (*Juniperus*).

**VIRGINIAN, RED CEDAR** (*Virginica*)—A well known American tree; varies in habit and color of foliage; some being stiff, regular and conical; others loose and irregular; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

**IRISH** (*Hibernica*)—Very erect, tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a general favorite for lawn and cemetery planting.

**SWEDISH** (*Suecica*)—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish green foliage, of somewhat lighter color, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

**SAVIN** (*Sabina*)—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape, and made very ornamental.

**EXCELSA**—A very ornamental, pyramidal growing tree; entirely hardy.

**SUECICA NANA**—A dwarf variety; of compact habit of growth, leaves light green, retaining its color well in winter; perfectly hardy.

**ENGLISH** (*Communis*)—A small tree, handsome and compact.

### **Pine** (*Pinus*).

**AUSTRIAN, OR BLACK** (*Austriaca*)—A remarkably robust, hardy tree, with stout erect shoots; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid.



ARBOR VITÆ, SIBERIAN.



SCOTCH (*Sylvestris*)—A fine, robust, rapid-growing spreading tree, silvery green foliage.

WHITE (*Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

EXCELSA, BOHTAN PINE—Resembles white pine, but the leaves are longer and it has a more dense habit of growth.

MUGHO OR DWARF (*Pumilio*.) A very distinct species: leaves short, stiff, a little twisted, and thickly distributed over the branches: does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense: fine for evergreen shrubbery.

#### **Podocarpus (Japonica).**

NUBIGENA—A peculiar charming erect tree from Japan, hardier and denser than the Irish Yew, eminently fitting it for cemetery purposes.

#### **Retinospora (Japanese Cypress).**

A genus very similar to *Cupressus*. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan, and very few will endure the rigor of our winters without protection. Whenever they can be preserved they will amply repay the efforts made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for in-door culture in pots.

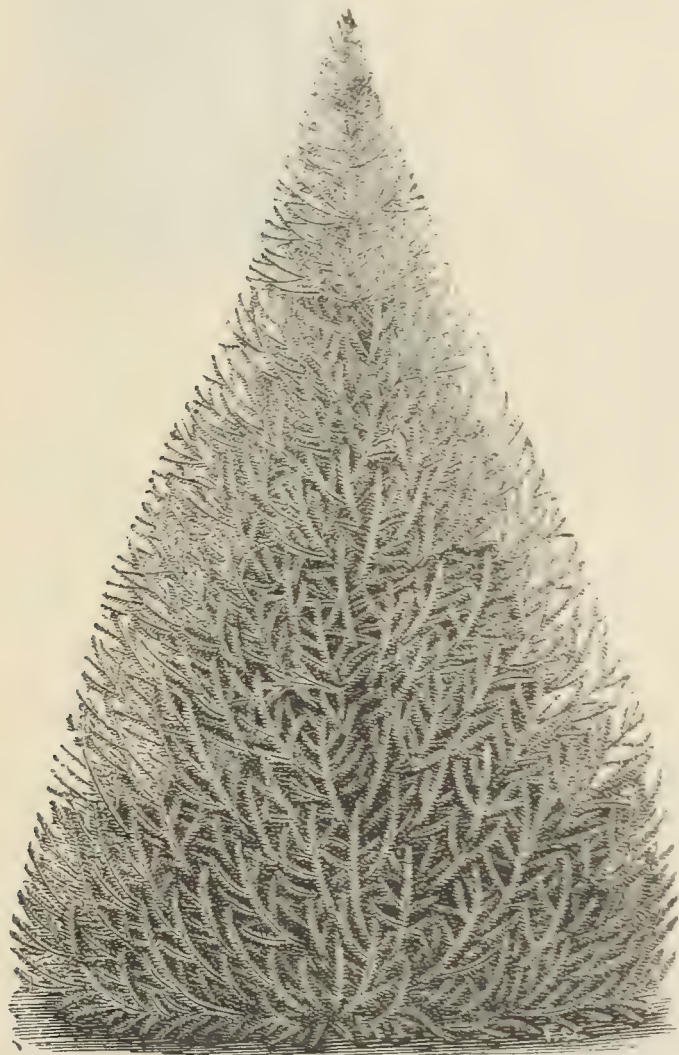
PLUMOSA—A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. Thus its plumelike appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

PLUMOSA AUREA—One of the most striking and desirable little plants of recent introduction; habit of growth compact, with branches and leaves of beautiful golden yellow.

ARGENTEA (Silvery)—Foliage similar to the above, distinctly marked with snowy white spots; exceedingly attractive.

SQUARROSA—A small sized tree with graceful drooping branches and gleaming green foliage.

PISIFERA—An erect slender growing tree, graceful and handsome.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

#### **Spruce (*Abies*).**

NORWAY (*Excelsa*)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfectly pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

AMERICAN WHITE (*Alba*)—A tall tree, with loose, spreading branches and light green foliage.

HEMLOCK OR WEeping (*Canadensis*)—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

COLORADO BLUE—A rare elegant tree with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the spruce family. A little tender and partially hardy.

#### **Yew (*Taxus*).**

FRUIT ENGLISH (*Fructuosa*)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew with dark green foliage.

**ELEGANTISSIMA**—A beautiful tree of small, dense habit; leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

**IRISH (Fastigiata)**—Remarkably upright in form, very distinct; the foliage is of the deepest green; very compact habit; half hardy here.

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

### **Ashberry (Mahonia).**

**HOLLY LEAVED (Aquifolia)**—A beautiful shrub, with smooth shining leaves, covered with bright yellow flowers in May, and a profusion of blue berries in Autumn.

### **Aucuba Japonica (Gold Dust Tree).**

A small, beautiful shrub, with curious gold blotched leaves; needs protection in winter.

**MACULA MASCULATA**—Leaves long and narrow, irregularly toothed; color deep green.

**LANCEOLATA**—A desirable variety with deep green, lance-shaped leaves.

### **Box (Buxus).**

**DWARF (Suffruticosa)**—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

**SEMPERVIRENS, TREE BOX (Arborescens)**—A very desirable small tree in the yard or garden, well adapted to small places, prefers a shady situation; it can be made to assume any form.

**VARIEGATA**—A variety of tree box, forming a beautiful small bush, blotched with white.

### **Euonymus (Japonica).**

**RADICANS VARIEGATA**—A neat trailing variety, with small, glossy green leaves broadly margined with white. Valuable for rock work or borders of beds; also for vases or baskets. This variety is hardy in the north.

### **Holly (Ilex).**

**GREEN LEAVED**—Deep green, glossy shining leaves, with bright red berries through the winter. Largely used in Christmas decorations.

**SILVER QUEEN**—An elegant shrub, with shining leaves, silvery white and green, and bright red berries, making a delightful contrast.

### **Rhododendron, or Rosebay.**

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun. But it is more luxuriant in good, well prepared soil of leaf mould, or leaf mould and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade. It is abundantly supplied with numerous fibrous roots that retain a quantity of earth in lifting, so that it can safely be removed at any season of the year, except the short period of their rapid growth, covering a portion of June and July. The broad thick evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters, and each cluster large enough for a lady's bouquet, it gives it a pre-eminence that our pen would fail to portray. Planted singly, in the flower garden or upon the lawn, they are objects of interest, but their greatest beauty, as in many other plants, can only be fully developed by artistically massing them in beds upon the lawn, when the different varieties of white, blue, purple, cherry, lilac, mauve and crimson, can be made to blend or contrast at will, producing an effect unrivalled by any other hardy plant in existence. We have in addition to the seedlings of the Catawbiense, a considerable list of the hardy grafted varieties that are of higher price and more desirable, as they compass in the different sorts the entire range of colors, and each in itself distinct and definite, while the seedlings, as a rule, vary but little from the original type. When soils are too strongly impregnated with lime, the original soil should be removed to a good depth and width where the Rhododendrons are to be planted and the space filled in with leaf mould and peat or muck mixed, or some other soil tolerably free from lime.





**Cultural Directions.** In selecting a spot for a Rose-bed do not choose one where they will be shaded by trees or buildings, as the Rose delights in an open, airy situation, with plenty of sunshine. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if well enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. In preparing the

bed dig it up thoroughly to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, as rose roots penetrate deep when they have a chance. In forming the beds do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less from drouth. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two, by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to them.

**Roses in Pots.** The Tea, Bourbon and China Roses should be selected for growing in pots in the house; these will give you a succession of bloom, if treated in the following manner: Drain the pots well with broken bits of crock; mix one part of well-rotted cow manure with two parts of light, friable soil, and press firmly about the roots in potting. Keep well watered during the summer, more scantily in fall and winter. Keep all flower buds pinched off until winter, and then give all the sunlight possible. Keep your plant clean and growing. About 60 degrees is the best temperature for it.

**What Varieties to Plant.** The EVERBLOOMING OR MONTHLY ROSES are the only really constant bloomers we have. They begin to bloom early in the season or almost as soon as planted, and continue all through the summer and autumn months until stopped by freezing weather. They bloom and flourish luxuriantly in all parts of the country from Canada to Mexico. The flowers are of beautiful form and fullness, delightful fragrance, and embrace all the lovely shades and colors that roses ever assume. In the north they require protection during the winter, and being natives of a more genial clime, must not be expected to survive in the open ground where the temperature falls much below zero.

**Protection.** They may be protected during the winter, except in the extreme north, in the following manner: First cut out all of the soft or unripened wood and remove most of the leaves; then take a little of the soil from one side of the bush to allow it to bend over easily. Bend it over to the ground and cover the whole plant with two to four inches of earth. Over this place four to six inches leaves, and keep in place with boards or boughs. Defer covering for winter until cold weather fairly sets in, as moderate freezing will not injure them. Treated in this way, three winters out of four they will go through unharmed.

**Hardy Roses.** This section includes the Hybrid Perpetuals, Mosses and Climbers, and while they are not as constant bloomers as the Teas, Bourbons, Noisettes and Chinas, they make a gorgeous display of deep rich colors in May and June, far excelling the everblooming class in size of flower and brilliancy of color. Most of the Hybrid Perpetual class give a second crop of bloom in September and October, and in many cases finer flowers than those produced in June.

#### TEA ROSES—Ever-Blooming.

**Aline Sisley**—A fine Tea rose of a rare shade of violet red, brightened with crimson.

**Bon Silenc**—Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer. Color deep rose shaded carmine.

- Coquette de Lyon**—A good growing variety and very free flowering. A fine yellow rose. Called the Yellow Hermosa from its free flowering habit.
- Cornelia Cook**—Beautiful creamy white, buds of immense size and very double; does not open well at all times, which is its weak point, but when well grown is a magnificent flower.
- Countess Anna Thun**—A strong bushy grower, with flowers freely produced on short stems. Flowers extra fine and large. Color a rich orange yellow, shaded with silvery salmon.
- Catharine Mermet**—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.
- Duchesse de Brabant**—Few roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in either fragrance or vigor; the flowers are rather loose when open, but are rich and peculiarly colored; color rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.
- Dr. Grill**—Coppery yellow, with a rosy reflex, back of the petals shaded china rose. The outer petals are large, round, and shell-shaped, and inclose a mass of shorter petals, which are of very brilliant color. A healthy grower, and very free in bloom.
- Devoniensis**—On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the Magnolia rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant roses, and a favorite of long standing.
- Etoile de Lyon**—This we consider one of the finest yellow bedding roses for outside planting, and one of the hardiest in the tea section. Flower very large and double, and deliciously fragrant. Color chrome yellow, deepening in center to pure golden yellow.
- Ernest Metz**—A robust grower; flowers very large when open; buds long and pointed, produced on long stems. Color soft carmine rose, with deeper colored center.
- Eliza Fugier**—A beautiful variety; with fine, long pointed buds. It is a seedling of Niphetos, which it greatly resembles in style of flower, but is a much stronger grower and of better habit; color light cream, sometimes slightly edged rose.
- Jeane Guillaumez**—A very vigorous grower; flowers large and double, of good form, with beautiful long buds. Color clear red, touched with salmon; center coppery red, with pale silvery shading.
- J. B. Varrone**—A fine grower; flower large and very double, with high center opening from long buds; color soft china rose, changing to bright deep carmine of even shading; an extra good rose, and very sweet.
- La Pactole**—Cream, yellow center; very free flowering; a beautiful rose.
- La Princess Vera**—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.
- Madam Etienne**—One of the finest clear pink Tea roses we have. The flowers are large and very double; the color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of petals; very free flowering; an excellent bedding sort, blooming the whole season.
- Mrs. James Wilson**—Flowers large and double; deep cream color; edge of petals touched with soft blush; flowers upright on strong, stiff stems. An elegant bedding sort.
- Marie Guillot**—White, tinged with a delicate shade of lemon; large, full and beautifully imbricated in form. One of the finest white Teas; the perfection of form in the Tea Rose; highly fragrant.
- Mad. Pierre Guillot**—One of the most beautiful additions of late years to this class; large, splendid shaped, pointed buds. Color deep coppery orange in the center, gradually changing lighter outward; edge of petals bright rose. Fine large double flowers and an excellent winter bloomer.
- Mad. Lambard**—Extra large full flowers; very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine; buds and reverse of petals deep rosy crimson.
- Mad. Angele Jacquier**—Deep rose in the center, with coppery yellow at base of petals, outer edge white, changing to rose; large, full and perfect shaped flowers; very free flowering.





LUCIOLE.

under adverse circumstances. It grows vigorously, blooms freely and is most deliciously scented.

**Mme. Marthe DuBourg**—One of the most exquisite of the new roses. The habit and foliage are beautiful; the flower is large and perfectly double; the color is creamy white, touched with carmine or pale heliotrope on the edges.

**Mad. Elie Lambert**—Fine, large, full, double flower, globular and cup-shaped; the outer petals pure white, the center of a beautiful rosy flesh color, often changing to deep rosy carmine; very distinct and fine. Plant a vigorous grower and remarkably free in bloom.

**Mad. Cusin**—Purplish rose, center slightly tinged with yellowish-white; very distinct; flowers large, full and well formed; very fine.

**Miss Edith Gifford**—Flowers large, very fine both as bud and open flower; color creamy white, with very distinct light pink center.

**Mad. Hoste**—Ivory white, changing during the heat of midsummer to canary yellow with amber center; a strong, healthy grower and very free bloomer; flowers and buds of large size, and can always be cut with long stems. One of the finest for bedding out or for forcing for winter flowers.

**Mad. Pierre Guillot**—One of the most showy and attractive Tea Roses of recent introduction. Large, beautiful, long pointed buds, creamy white shading to yellow at base of petals; each petal heavily bordered with bright rose. Very free flowering.

**Luciole**—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron yellow, the base of the petals being a coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

**Marie Lambert**—A strong vigorous grower with small, pure white flowers. Has been called White Hermosa, as it resembles Hermosa in form and freedom of bloom; a valuable bedding variety.

**Mad. de Vatry**—A splendid rose; large full form; very double and sweet, color bright red, shaded lighter. An excellent bedding variety; one of the best dark colored Tea Roses.

**Mad. Joseph Schwartz**—A strong, vigorous grower, and one of the hardiest Tea Roses for out-door bedding. The flowers are cup-shaped and borne in clusters. Color white, beautifully flushed with pink.

**Mad. Welche**—An extra fine variety; very large, double, and of beautiful rounded form. Color apricot yellow, very heavily shaded throughout the center of the flowers with dark orange red, variable at times, frequently coming light canary, with deep shadings. The flowers are large, of good size and substance, and endure well after opening, giving the bush a handsome appearance.

**Marie Van Houtte**—Creamy white, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere, is not particular as to soil, thrives



**May Rivers**—Creamy white, marked with pink, verging into deeper shade of pink; center reddish, apricot yellow; flowers large and full.

**Mad. de Watteville**—Also known as Tulip Rose on account of the beautiful feathery shadings of bright rose around the edge of each petal. A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. Color white, shaded with salmon; outer petals feathered with bright rose; very fragrant; flowers large and beautiful shape.

**Niphetos**—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white. Highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

**Perle des Jardins**—This magnificent rose still retains its position as the finest rose of its color ever introduced, and grows into perfect favor year after year. The color varies from canary to golden yellow; flowers large and beautifully formed; handsome in every stage of development, from the smallest bud to the open bloom. The color, whether light or deep, always has a peculiar softness not observed in any other yellow rose. Very full and highly perfumed. It is the favorite yellow rose.

**Papa Gontier**—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark, carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for out-door planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape.

**Souvenir de Madame Pernet**—Salmon pink, base of petals shaded with yellow; extra. A magnificent variety.

**Sombreuil**—Large, fine formed flowers; white, tinged with delicate rose; blooms in clusters.

**Sunset**—The flowers are of large size, fine, full form, very double, and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

**Safrano**—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

**Souv. Victor Hugo**—Bright China rose, with copper-yellow center; outer petals suffused with carmine; a beautiful combination of coloring.

**Susanne Blanchett**—Foliage large, erect and beautiful; outer petals large and broad, of a clear flesh color; inner petals shorter and of deeper shade.

**Souvenir d'un Ami**—Fine delicate rose, shaded with salmon; very large, full and double, exquisitely fragrant; a vigorous grower and free bloomer. A rose that should be in every collection.

**The Bride**—This is decidedly the most beautiful white Tea Rose. It is a sport from Catharine Mermet, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems, of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets. During extreme hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other times a beautiful pure white.



PAPA GONTIER.





**The Queen**—A pure white sport from Souvenir d'un Ami. A vigorous and healthy grower and continuous bloomer, producing a great abundance of buds and flowers all through the season. Buds finely formed: petals thick, of good substance. Opens well and very sweet.

**Valle de Chamounix**—The coloring of this rose is simply exquisite. The base and back of the petals are a bright yellow, the center highly colored with glowing copper and rose.

**Waban**—A sport from Catharine Mermet: the most popular of all winter flowering roses. Flowers borne on long, strong stems, in form somewhat larger than Mermet; color carmine pink, increasing in intensity towards the end of petals.

#### CHINA OR BENGAL.

The China or Bengal Roses are dwarf, and flower with the greatest profusion all through the summer and fall, making excellent edges for beds of other roses and fine pot plants. Their flowers are not equal in size and fragrance to those of the Teas, but they consist mostly of pale, dark colors, which are scarce in the other sections of the ever-blooming roses.

**Agrippina**—Rich, velvety crimson, beautiful bud, for bedding is unsurpassed; few roses are so rich in color.

**Douglass**—Dark cherry red, rich and velvety: very desirable for flowering and bedding.

**La Phoenix**—Fine brilliant carmine rose: good sized flowers, full and double; profuse bloomer. One of the best bedding sort in the list.

**Mad. Jean Sisley**—This is a splendid pot rose, blooming very freely; flowers of fine shape; outer petals finely imbricated; color pure white. Equally as valuable for out-door culture as for pots. Distinct and fine.

**Queen's Scarlet**—Rich crimson, changing to light scarlet; very free flowering.

### POLYANTHA ROSES.

Often called Fairy Roses. They are admirably adapted to pot culture, and planted out they flower continually the whole season. The flowers are quite small, borne in large clusters, each cluster making a bouquet by itself. They are quite hardy, requiring but slight protection even in the north. An excellent class for cemetery planting.

**Clotilde Soupert**—One of the most prolific bloomers in our entire list and admirably adapted to pot culture; beginning to flower when not over four inches high and continues without intermission the entire season if kept in a healthy growing condition. The flowers are borne in sprays, very double and handsomely formed; the outer petals are pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink, but varying sometimes on the same plant from pure white to deep silvery rose. A grand bedding variety.

**Blanche Rebatel**—Plant vigorous but compact in growth. It blooms constantly and profusely during the whole season, and in color is entirely distinct from all other Polyanthas. It blooms in large clusters, bearing from thirty to forty flowers on each shoot; color deep crimson flushed with rose.

**Gloire des Polyanthas**—A beautiful dwarf variety, with quite small flowers, which are prettily cupped. A real "fairy rose;" the color is a bright pink, with a red ray through each petal; quite distinct.



CLOTILDE SOUPERT.

**George Pernet**—A strong growing dwarf variety, forming a perfect round bush. It is continually in bloom, the flowers being quite large for this class; the color is bright rose with touches of yellow, and passes to peach-blow with silvery white shadings.

**Mignonette**—One of the most beautiful miniature roses imaginable. The flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in large clusters, often thirty or forty flowers each. Color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; a constant and profuse bloomer.

**Mad. Cecil Brunner**—Plant of dwarf growth, excellent for bordering beds; color salmon rose on a yellow ground. This rose is very fragrant and possesses the merit of being the most vigorous grower of its class.

**Perle d'Or**—Color of the buds beautiful nankeen yellow with vivid orange center, each petal tipped white, changing to bluff-tinged rose in the open flower. A splendid variety either for pot culture or bedding out.

**Paquerette**—One of the finest of this class. The flowers are pure white, of the most perfect shape, about one and one-half inches in diameter, flowering in clusters of from five to thirty flowers each. A very free bloomer, and one of the finest pot plants.



**BOURBON.**

Not quite hardy, but a very slight protection suffices them. They are continual bloomers, mostly of rapid growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage, and are the most beautiful in the autumn. The flowers are, for the most part, produced in clusters, and generally of a light color, well shaped and somewhat fragrant. Some of the freest and most constant blooming roses are contained in this section.

**Alfred Auburt**—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer: flowers are well shaped as Hermosa, of a bright red color.

**Crown Princess Victoria**—A grand white, ever-blooming rose, a sport from Sou. de Malmaison, which it resembles in habit of growth and style of flower. The petals are of great substance and large size, forming an exquisite, perfectly double rose, slightly tinted yellow on first opening.

**Hermosa**—Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink; very fragrant. A favorite with every one.

**Mrs. Degraw**—A fine everblooming, hardy garden rose of strong vigorous growth. Flowers of medium size; color rich glossy pink; very fragrant.

**Madame Isaac Periere**—Beautiful vivid carmine; blooms throughout the season. Growth very vigorous.

**Souvenir de la Malmaison**—A noble rose: flower is extremely large and double; color flesh white, clear and fresh. Has been considered the finest Bourbon Rose for many years. Its great beauty in the fall makes it the finest of all roses at that season. A flower that is universally popular and always will be so.

**NOISETTE, OR EVER-BLOOMING CLIMBERS AND CLIMBING TEAS.**

These are strong, healthy growers, blooming freely throughout the summer and autumn. The distinguishing characteristic of the noisette class is their cluster blooming habit. In the south, where they stand the winters, nothing can compare with them for beauty of bud and foliage. Useful for growing in conservatories, pits and greenhouses at the north, where they reward the extra care and protection by producing thousands of their magnificent blooms.

**Climbing Niphetos**—The Niphetos has long been considered the finest White Tea Rose in cultivation, producing its pure white, long, pointed buds in the greatest profusion. This new variety is a sport of Niphetos, and is identical with it except that it a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 12 to 15 feet in length in a season. A grand pillar rose where it is hardy.

**Climbing Perle des Jardins**—A sport from Perle des Jardins, the most popular of all Yellow Tea Roses and one that is grown in larger quantities than any other variety in this country. Climbing Perle is a strong, vigorous climbing Tea with beautiful large, double, golden yellow flowers; larger and brighter than Perle.

**Chromatella (Cloth of Gold)**—Golden yellow; fragrant, large and beautiful.

**Caroline Marinette**—Pure white; medium size, double, tea fragrance; a constant bloomer.

**Glorie de Dijon**—Noted for its large sized flower, its delicate tea scent, and its exquisite shades of color, being a blending of amber, carmine and cream.

**Isabella Gray**—Deep yellow, large and full.

**James Sprunt**—Bud a rich dark crimson, somewhat lighter when expanded.

**Lamarque**—White, tinged with lemon yellow.

**Marechal Neil**—Beautiful deep yellow; very large, full, globular form; sweet scented; free flowering; one of the finest yellow Tea scented Roses yet introduced; a good climbing rose.

**Mad. Alfred Carrier**—Flesh white, with salmon yellow at the base of petals; full and well formed; vigorous grower.

**Reine Marie Henrietta**—A strong growing, red climbing rose. It is a grand pillar rose in the south; flowers full and well formed.

**Reine Olga Wurtemberg**—Large, full and fine; color rosy flesh, delicately tinged with salmon yellow, petals margined with crimson; blooms in clusters.

**Setina (Climbing Hermosa)**—Light rose, large and full.



**Solfaterre**—Light sulphur yellow; large and double.

**Wm. Allen Richardson**—Orange yellow, center copper yellow; very rich.

**Washington**—Pure white, very double; a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

### HYBRID TEA ROSES.

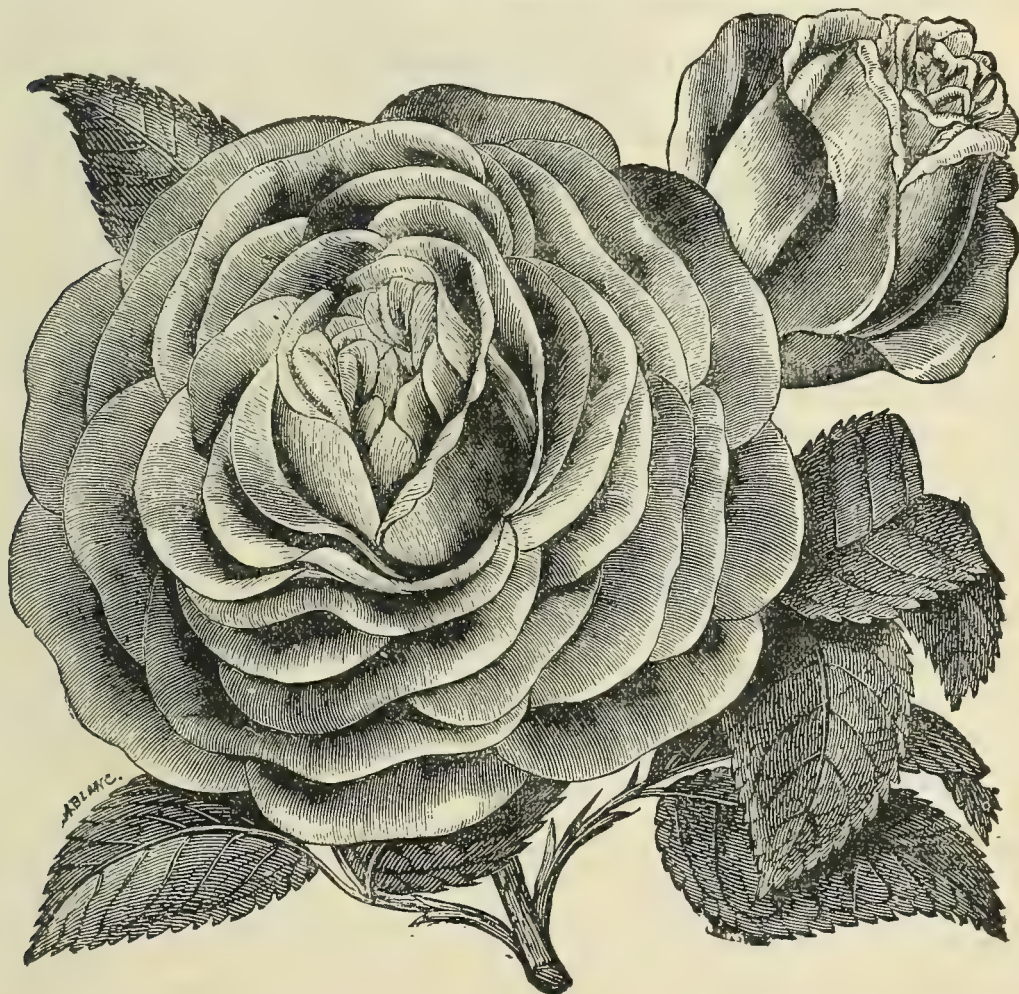
A beautiful class of half hardy roses combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and, to some extent, the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals they are much hardier than the Teas, and will stand out during the winter wherever the Bourbon will, and where the Tea would be killed to the ground.

**Antoine Verdier**—Bright silvery rose, shaded rich carmine; flowers very freely the entire season; extra fine.

**Camœns**—Beautiful China rose color, shaded with yellow; a vigorous growing and free blooming variety.

**Duchess of Albany**—This variety is a sport from La France, deeper in color, more expanded in form and larger in size. The flowers are deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and of first quality in every respect. The growth of the plant is vigorous, habit good, and the flowers are produced in extraordinary profusion, the plants being continually covered with handsome blooms.

**La France**—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, very double and of superb form. It flowers continuously throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance, incomparable; in form, perfect. The sweetest and most useful of all roses. It ranks first, not only in the section to which it belongs, but stands first and foremost among roses.



METEOR.



**Meteor**—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather.

**Mad. Schwaller**—A strong upright grower, with same style and finish of flower as the Hybrid Perpetual class; very free in bloom with fragrance of La France. The color is a deep rosy flesh, deepening on edge of petals.

**Mad. Caroline Testont**—A charming variety of the La France type. Flowers large with broad heavy petals, nicely rounded. Color bright satiny pink with rosy center, free flowering and very fragrant. One of the finest novelties of the year.

**Pierre Guillot**—Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

**Souv. de Wootton**—A beautiful shade of rosy crimson, deliciously fragrant; a constant and most prolific bloomer, every new shoot being crowned with one or more buds. One of the most satisfactory roses for either the amateur or commercial florist to grow.

**Triumph de Pernet Pere**—Flowers large, double and of heavy texture, buds long and nicely pointed, fine bright red. A continuous and abundant bloomer. Excellent for bedding and cutting.

**Viscountess Folkstone**—A Hybrid Tea Rose of artistic shape and color. It forces readily, is of strong growth and bears lovely white flowers tinged salmon pink, slightly cupped and delightfully fragrant. The buds are of large size, pointed.

#### HYBRID PERPETUAL.

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriate in a deep rich soil. They are benefited by mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

**American Beauty**—Flowers very large, of beautiful form, and very double; color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask.

**Alfred Colomb**—Bright carmine crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form.

**Abel Carrier**—Purplish crimson, fiery red center, very double; a fine flower.

**Anna de Diesbach**—Bright rose color, very large and showy, particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

**Brilliant**—Bright scarlet crimson, of medium size, double petals of great substance; a good garden rose of the most brilliant color.

**Baron de Bonstetten**—Flowers large, very double and full; color a rich dark red, passing to deep velvety maroon; highly scented.

**Baron Maynard**—Pure white, very free flowering.

**Boule de Neige**—A finely formed, pure white rose, occasionally showing light flesh when first opening. Flowers of good size with beautiful shell shaped petals.

**Brightness of Cheshunt**—A peculiar vivid brick red; medium size, very free flowering, and a fine autumn bloomer.

**Coquette des Blanches**—A finely formed, pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest, freest, and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

**Climbing Victor Verdier**—Bright carmine rose, strong climbing habit, a good pillar or climbing rose.

**Coquette des Alps**—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

**Captain Christy**—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; large, finely formed flower.

**Comte de Paris**—Brilliant red, shaded and illuminated with bright crimson, large, full and of fine form. Very vigorous.

**Charles Darwin**—Brownish crimson, globular, full and fragrant.

**Duke of Wellington**—Bright velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, center fiery red; large, full and perfect form.



DINSMORE.

**Dinsmore**—A true perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double. Color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit.

**Duke of Edinburgh**—Brilliant scarlet crimson, maroon shade; very fine.

**Eliza Boella**—Pure white, very full.

**Eugene Furst**—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson. A large full flower, and a strong vigorous grower. A first-class rose in every way.

**Earl of Dufferin**—A strong, healthy growing sort and a splendid autumn bloomer. Flowers large, very full and finely formed. Color deep velvety crimson, shaded with maroon.

**Fisher Holmes**—Shaded crimson scarlet; large, globular, with pointed center, vigorous and free flowering.

**Francois Levet**—A splendid rose, flowering freely, and very full; fresh clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

**Glorie de Margottin**—Rich dazzling crimson. Makes beautiful long pointed buds; flowers when open, large and of good shape. A vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering.

**Glorie de l'Exposition Bruxelles**—Flowers finely formed, large, and perfectly double; color purplish crimson, of velvety texture.

**Gen. Jacqueminot**—Brilliant crimson; very large, globular and excellent; free bloomer, unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson scarlet color.

**Clementine Ribault**—A remarkable free flowering Hybrid with good sized, well formed flowers; very fragrant; color rich crimson; distinct and fine.

**Gen. Washington**—Perfectly double, large, fine form. Color soft scarlet, sometimes glowing crimson.

**John Hopper**—Flowers large, very regular and full. Color a brilliant rose. Very sweet.

**Louis von Houtte**—Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon: a beautifully formed double flower.





PAUL NEYRON.

- Paul Neyron**—Flower of immense size, one of the largest roses grown and one of the finest. Color deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty. It is a strong grower and remarkably free bloomer.
- Lord Bacon**—Deep crimson, lit up with scarlet and shaded with velvety black. Large, full and globular.
- Marie Rady**—Brilliant red; flowers large and of fine form, very full, imbricated. One of the finest.
- Mad. Alfred de Rougemont**—White, delicately shaded and tinged with rose. Medium size, full and double.
- Mad. Masson**—Large and double, color a reddish crimson, of fine form: a fine autumn bloomer.
- Marchioness of Lorne**—Flowers large, of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in center with vivid carmine, very sweet, full and finely cup shaped: petals large, with long pointed buds.
- Marie Bauman**—Bright carmine red, large and full.

- Magna Charta**—A splendid sort; bright clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.
- Mad. Charles Wood**—Flowers of large size; color dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer.
- Mrs. J. H. Laing**—This we consider one of the finest roses that has been sent out in years. It is very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.
- Marshall P. Wilder**—Bright cherry carmine, very fragrant and one of the freest bloomers.
- Prince Camille de Rohan**—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full.
- Perle des Blanches**—Pure white; medium size, good full form; very double and fragrant.
- Silver Queen**—Silvery blush, shaded in the center with delicate rosy pink; flowers large, full, of a beautifully cupped form, and produced in great abundance; habit unusually good, very distinct and fine.
- Ulrich Bruner**—Flowers large and full, with exceedingly large shell shaped petals. Color cherry red. A splendid variety.
- Victor Verdier**—Fine cherry rose, shaded with carmine; hardy, full and fine.
- Vick's Caprice**—Flowers large, ground color soft satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and carmine. It is beautiful in the bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to great advantage.



MOSS ROSE.

### MOSS ROSES.

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. The Moss Rose is a strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and therefore justly esteemed as very desirable for outdoor culture in open ground. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, and usually not the first year, but the flowers and buds are very large and handsome, remain in bloom a long time, and are highly prized wherever beautiful roses are known. They like rich ground and are much improved in beauty and fragrance by liberal manuring and good cultivation.

**Aphelis Purpurea**—Rose shaded lilac.

**Blanche Moreau**—Pure white, large, full and perfect form.

**Countess of Murinais**—Large, pure white, beautifully mossed.

**Crested**—Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant. One of the best.

**Glory of Mosses**—Flower large; color pale rose. A strong grower with fine healthy foliage.

**Henry Martin**—Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large globular flowers; full and sweet, and finely mossed.

**John Cranston**—Deep crimson; very double.

**Luxemburg**—Bright crimson; large and mossy.

**Princess Adelaide**—Fine reddish blush; large and vigorous.

**Perpetual White**—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

**Paul Fontaine**—Deep crimson; a constant bloomer.

**Salet**—Light rose; large and full; a good autumn bloomer.

### CLIMBING ROSES.

These, for their hardiness and profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls and any unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in any situation.

**Anna Maria**—Light pink, changing to blush; blooms in large clusters.



**Baltimore Belle**—Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

**Prairie Queen**—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flower; blooms in clusters. One of the best.

**Gem of the Prairies**—Flowers large and double, light crimson, sometimes blotched white.

**Russell's Cottage**—Dark crimson, very double and full; strong grower.

**Seven Sisters**—Crimson, changing all shades to white.

#### HYBRID RUGOSA ROSE.

**Mad. Georges Bruant**—This novel variety is the result of crossing *Rosa Rugosa* and Tea Rose *Sombreuil*. Flowers in clusters semi-double; buds long and pointed, similar to *Niphetos* in shape; color pure white; remarkably free flowering, and is hardy where the thermometer does not go below zero. It forms a handsome bush for the lawn and yard, as it retains the heavy thorny canes and glossy leathery leaves of the *Rugosa* class.

#### SUMMER ROSES.

**Harrison's Yellow**—Semi-double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

**Mad. Plantier**—A perfectly hardy, pure white double rose. The plant grows in a very fine bushy form, and produces flowers in great abundance in June. A most desirable rose for cemetery decoration.

**Persian Yellow**—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine.

**Sweet Brier**—Rosy pink, single flowers, followed in autumn by bright colored seed pods; foliage very fragrant. Fine for hedges.

**Rosa Rugosa Rubra**—A species from Japan, with beautiful rosy crimson single flowers, succeeded by large berries of a rich red color that are very attractive.

## HARDY BORDER PLANTS.

We offer a fine collection of hardy Herbaceous plants that flower from May to November. They are all hardy and are easily grown, and certainly deserve to be more generally grown than they have in the past. They thrive in almost any soil or situation, and when once established increase in beauty from year to year and require much less care than ordinary bedding plants.



ANEMONE JAPONICA.

#### Anemone Japonica (Wind Flower).

One of the most showy of all our autumn blooming herbaceous plants. They commence to bloom in August and continue to increase in beauty until the end of autumn. They thrive best in light, rich, somewhat moist soil, and should not be transplanted more than is necessary to divide them when they become too thick. A covering of leaves, straw or long manure is sufficient for our most severe winters.

**ALBA**—Flowers pure white, center golden yellow.

**RUBRA**—Deep rose, yellow center.

#### Asclepias Tuberosa.

A beautiful hardy native plant. Flowers brilliant orange red, on stems two feet high, each producing several heads of flowers.



STECHEK LITH GO ROCH N Y

PRUNUS PISSARDI.

A new and distinct hardy ornamental shrub, or small sized tree, valuable for planting near other shrubs with variegated foliage, forming a pleasing contrast.





**Achillea.**

**PTARMICA, FL. PL.**—A low-growing, hardy perennial, with small, double white flowers. It blooms in clusters and is very desirable for cut flowers; fine for cemetery planting.



**THE PEARL**—A decided improvement on *A. Ptarmica*. The flowers are borne in the greatest profusion the entire summer on strong erect stems. Pure white in color, somewhat resembling a Pompon Chrysanthemum. As a summer cut bloom it is a great acquisition.

**Aquilegia. (Columbine).**

**CERULEA**—A beautiful Rocky mountain species with broad flowers, often three inches in diameter; the outer sepals deep lilac or blue; petals white, while the deep blue spur is tipped green. A grand variety for the border or rockery.

**CHRYSANTHA**—Grows two and a half feet high, forming a bush two or three feet across, which is covered for two months with golden yellow flowers with long spurs. One of the most distinct of the family.

**Astilbe.**

**JAPONICA**—A beautiful herbaceous plant, blooming in dense spikes of pure white feather-like flowers.

**Coreopsis Lanceolata.**

A beautiful hardy border plant; grows fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces its bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season.

**Dicentra.**

**SPECTABILIS**—A hardy perennial plant with rose colored flowers in great abundance. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated; two feet high; flowers in April or May.





DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA—GAS PLANT.

**Dictamnus Fraxinella** (Gas Plant)

A very showy border plant, forming a bush about two and one-half feet in height, having fragrant foliage and curious shaped flowers, giving off in hot weather a fragrant volatile oil that produces a bright flash when a match is applied to it.

ALBA—White.

RUBRA—Red.

**Delphinium.**

FORMOSUM—A strong, robust perennial, two to three feet high; flowers in abundance—deep azure, with white center. June and July. If the flower stalks are cut down immediately after the first blooming, another crop of flowers can be obtained in autumn.

**Dianthus, Pink** (Hardy Garden Pinks).

Valuable border plants, hardy everywhere; blooming freely in May and June; rich clove fragrance. We offer 12 distinct varieties.

**Euphorbia.**

COROLLATA—A perfectly hardy herbaceous plant, completely covered with delicate white flowers, somewhat resembling the white Forget-Me-Not. From August until November.

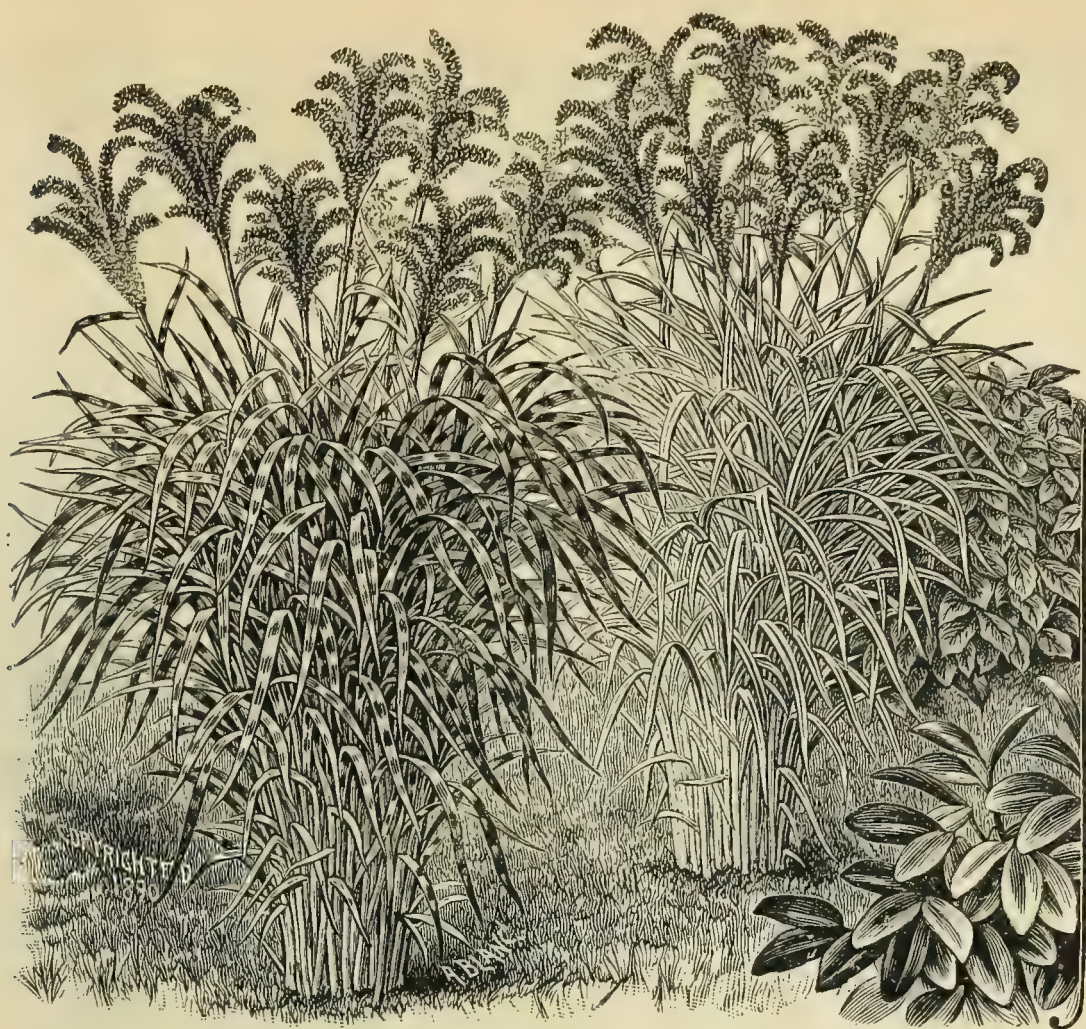
**Erianthus.**

RAVENNE—This magnificent plant resembles the Pampas Grass, but produces much more abundantly. A desirable plant for the decoration of lawns.

**Eulalia.**

GRACILIS UNIVITATA—Narrow green leaves with a silvery-white mid-rib. This plant is of most graceful habit and is very useful for decorative purposes, and the center of vases, as well as making an attractive lawn plant; perfectly hardy, standing our most severe winters.





EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA AND VARIEGATA.

**JAPONICA VARIEGATA**—A hardy perennial from Japan, with long, narrow leaves striped with green and white, throwing up stalks four to six feet high, terminating with a cluster of flower spikes on which the individual flowers are arranged. The flowers are surrounded with long, silky threads, which, when fully ripe, or when placed in a warm room, expand, giving the whole head a most graceful and beautiful appearance, not unlike that of an ostrich feather curled.

**JAPONICA ZEBRINA**—This is one of the most striking and distinct plants in cultivation. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally, the leaves being striped every two or three inches by a band of yellow one-half inch wide. It is perfectly hardy and when once planted will increase in beauty from year to year. Should be in every collection.

**Golden Marguerite** (*Anthemis Tinctoria*).

One of the best yellow-flowered perennials. It is a continuous bloomer the entire summer, unequalled for cutting, and it is a magnificent grower, withstanding both wet and dry weather. The flowers are of the exact form of a daisy, but clear yellow.

**Gaillardia Grandiflora** (Blanket Flower).

Perennial plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and stalks two feet high, producing on very long stems blossoms two to three inches across, in shape like a field daisy, but of most gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red brown, while the petals are orange, crimson and red, shaded into rings of color, thus cutting the petals into three somewhat distinct sections of color. This magnificent perennial delights in a rather poor, light soil, and blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November.





GROUP OF FUNKIAS.

**Funkia (Day Lily).**

**ALBA (Subcordata)**—The Funkias all make handsome, showy plants, and this is the best of the class. Beautiful broad ovate leaves, with large, lily-like, pure white fragrant flowers in large clusters.

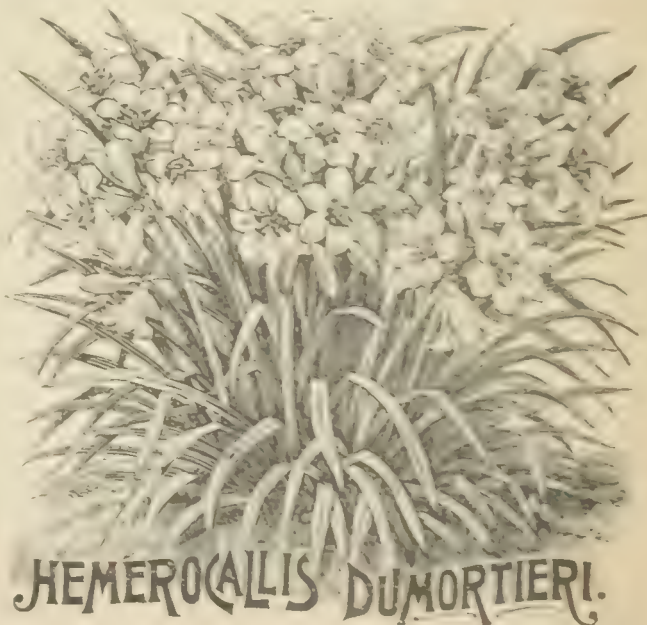
**Hemerocallis.**

**FLAVA (Lemon Colored Lily)**—A pretty, hardy herbaceous plant, with long, narrow leaves; flower stalks two to three feet high, with a crown of beautiful lemon-colored flowers, three to four inches in diameter, that are delightfully fragrant.

**DUMORTIERI**—A new variety growing very dwarf and compact, and producing an endless number of large, lily-like blossoms of a bright orange color. The smallest plant will bloom freely the first year, but an established clump, showing hundreds of its superb flowers, makes a splendid show.

**Hyacinthus Candicans.**

A magnificent Yucca-like plant, producing in July and August a flower stem three to four feet high, covered with from 20 to 30 pure white, pendant, bell-shaped flowers. This plant is gaining well deserved popularity, and should find a place in every collection.

**HEMEROCALLIS DUMORTIERI.**





**LAETIFLORUS**—One of the most beautiful plants for the garden; the flowers are about four inches in diameter, of the richest golden yellow color. The habit is very distinct, of pyramidal growth; the leaves are narrow, of a bright sea green color; perfectly hardy; flowers from July to September.

### Helianthus.

**MULTIFLORUS PLENUS**—A plant that should be in every garden, and one that will give entire satisfaction. The flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, as double as any double Dahlia, and cover the plant from the ground to the top. Color a bright golden yellow. For effect in the garden it stands out boldly, and for mixed borders and foregrounds to shrubberies (where it should be grouped in numbers) it is one of the most admirable plants. It should have a sunny position and rich soil.



HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS PLENUS.

### Iris Kämpferii.

The Japanese Iris is an excellent addition to the list of hardy herbaceous plants, and should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation. They are quite distinct from all the other varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. We offer six distinct varieties.

### Lily of the Valley.

One of the most charming spring flowering plants, producing in profusion its delicate bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive in any common soil, and will do well in shady situations where few other plants will succeed.

### Lychnis Chalcedonica (London Pride).

Handsome plants of easy culture, with brilliant scarlet flowers all summer.

### Mountain Fleece (Polygonum Amplexicaule, var. Oxyphyllum).

Forms a bush three to four feet in height and width. Its great feathery white panicles, from 9 to 12 inches long, are produced from September until cut down by frost in October.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.



**Hollyhocks.**

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities or lend themselves as readily to varied uses as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn or interspersing among shrubbery they are invaluable. They require a deep, rich soil, and will repay in quantity and beauty of bloom any extra care. We offer a fine assortment in separate colors.

**Iberis Sempervirens** (Hardy Candytuft).

Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom. One of the finest border plants.



PHLOXES.

**Phlox, Decussata** (Perennial Phlox).

Few plants give greater satisfaction to the amateur than the Phlox. They require no care, but dividing and resetting every second year; Their vigorous growth and freedom of bloom make them very useful plants, while they are nearly unequalled in beauty. The improvement made in this beautiful class of plants is perhaps more marked than in any other section of the hardy herbaceous family. Instead of the thin flowers which were limited to lilac and white colors, we now have gorgeous flowers, combining all the different tints of rose, carmine, red and purple, to say nothing of the pure whites and salmons, with their distinct eyes. Perfectly hardy everywhere. We offer a choice collection. For list of varieties see our catalogue No. 2.



**Phlox, Subulata** (Moss Pink).

Low spreading stems and narrow moss-like leaves; flowers pinkish purple with darker center, produced in wonderful profusion in April and May.

ALBA—A white flowering variety of the above, very showy when in flower, presenting a mass of bloom like a sheet of snow.

**Montbretia Crocosmiæflora.**

The flowers are of an intense orange shade, beautifully formed and something in their arrangement on the stem is suggestive of the Orchid family. A single plant bears several spikes of flowers, each spike having from ten to twelve florets and remains in bloom a long time. The flowers are very brilliant in fine cut flower work. It flourishes in the open ground and is also extremely ornamental as a pot plant.



MONTBRETIA CROCOSMIÆFLORA.

**Pæonies** (Herbaceous).

Herbaceous Pæonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants, and are fast becoming popular with the public. They are all hardy and admirably adapted to the climate of our most Northern States; growing well in almost any situation or soil, although the flowers will be finer and the colors brighter if planted in a deep, rich loam, well manured.

ANDRE LAURIES—Deep red; late bloomer.

ANEMONÆFLORA—Rose, buff center.

AUGUSTIN D' HOUR—Dark purplish red.



HERBACEOUS PÆONIA.

CHINENSIS ROSEA—Clear light rose.

MAD. DE VATRY—Flesh White.

MAGNIFICA—Delicate pink.

MAD. COSTE—White.

M. VALLIANT—Deep rose, fine large flower.

PAULINE—Delicate rose white center.

PAPAVIFLORA—Outside petals white, center buff.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA—Rich deep crimson; very early.

ROSE QUINTAL—Pink, cream center.



**Papaver (Poppy).**

**BRACTEATA**—A charming species, producing numerous stout, leafy stems, two and one-half feet high, with immense deep blood crimson flowers, having a black blotch at the base of each petal.

**NUDICAULE (Iceland Poppy)**—A beautiful class of hardy Poppies, forming tufts of fern-like foliage. The flower stalks are about one foot high and bear elegant cup-shaped flowers, ranging in color from pure white and yellow to deep orange scarlet; valuable for cut flowers lasting well when cut and having a pleasant lilac perfume. We offer in separate colors, white, yellow and orange.



PAPAVER BRACTEATA.



SPIREA PALMATA.

**Spireas.**

**PALMATA**—One of the handsomest of our herbaceous plants and very hardy; beautiful palmate foliage, and a succession of showy flowers, deep crimson in color. Very effective, and should be in every collection.

**FILAPENDULA. FLORA PLENA**—A fine variety with fern-like, deep green foliage, and large, dense, showy heads of clear white double flowers.

**Tritoma Uvaria.**

A splendid half hardy summer and autumn flowering plant, producing magnificent spikes of rich orange flowering tubes. They may be left in the ground during winter with good protection, or can be taken up in the fall and potted and kept from frost.

**Yucca.**

**ADAM'S NEEDLE**—A very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks, three and four feet high, are covered with large, whitish, bell-shaped flowers.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

**SUMMER AND AUTUMN  
FLOWERING BULBS**—That  
require to be taken up in  
the Fall, and to be kept  
from freezing.

**Amaryllis.**

**FORMOSISSIMA, JACOBÆA LILY**—Crimson velvet color, flowering early in the summer. The flowers have a most graceful and charming appearance. To be planted out in May in rich ground. The roots are preserved like Dahlias during the winter.

**EQUESTRE**—This beautiful flower is a bright salmon pink, with a distinct snow-white blotch at base of petals. It is a remarkably free-flowering variety.

**JOHNSONII**—An elegant variety with crimson flowers, five inches in diameter, each petal striped with white. Flower stalk two feet high, with clusters of three to five blooms.

**Gladiolus.**

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire stalk will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs about six to nine inches apart, and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of blooms from July to November. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place, secure from the frost, until spring. See catalogue No. 2 for list of varieties.



**Tuberose.**

**DOUBLE WHITE**—Flowers very fragrant. Flower stems from three to four feet high. Late autumn.

**PEARL**—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size, imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to two feet.

**VARIEGATED LEAVED**—A single flowered variety with leaves beautifully variegated deep green and creamy white. It flowers from two to three weeks earlier than either of the double varieties.



**Dahlias.**

Of this useful class of fall flowering plants we offer a choice collection, including the best varieties of the large flowering, Bouquet, Cactus, and Single sections. See description in our No. 2 catalogue.

**Tigridias (Shell Flower).**

One of our favorite summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.

CONCHIFLORA—Yellow, spotted with crimson.

GRANDIFLORA—Bright crimson, center marked yellow.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA—White, center of flower marked with large spots of reddish brown.

## FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

For list of varieties and descriptions see our No. 3 catalogue.

**Crocus.**

A universal favorite and one of the very earliest ornaments of the garden: generally grown along the edges of the walks or flower beds. They should be planted two inches deep. BLUE, WHITE, STRIPED AND YELLOW.

**Frittilaria Imperialis.**

CROWN IMPERIAL—Very showy plants; are quite hardy, and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

AURORA, CROWN ON CROWN, AND WILLIAM REX.

**Galanthus.**

SNOWDROP—This, the earliest of spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.

**Hyacinths.**

One of the most beautiful and fragrant of the early spring flowering bulbs, and is used largely for forcing in winter for cut flower purposes.

**Jonquils.**

Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance: adapted to either pot or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six inch pot.



LILIUM AURATUM.



**Lilies.**

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

**AURATUM**—Gold Banded Lily of Japan. Flowers very large, of a delicate ivory white color, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots, with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

**CANDIDUM**—The old fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest.

**BATEMANII**—Rich apricot yellow; distinct.

**EXCELSUM**—This remarkable lily attains the wonderful height of five to six feet. It produces from eight to twelve nodding, rich, apricot-hued blooms.

**HARRISII** (The Bermuda Easter Lily)—The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular as a winter flower. Tens of thousands of it are grown every year for church decorations at Easter.

**HARRISII.****SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.**

**SPECIOSUM RUBRUM**—White, shaded with deep rose, spotted red.

**SPECIOSUM ALBUM PRÆOX**—Color pure white, with a slight rose tint on the ends of the petals; form perfect; petals more reflexed than in the other varieties of the species.

**LONGIFLORUM**—Large, snow-white, trumpet-shaped flower, very fragrant.

**PULCHELLUM**—An early flowering variety; flowers borne upright, spreading their petals nearly at right angles; color bright crimson, spotted black.

**PARDALINUM**—Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted brownish purple.





LILIUM TIGRINUM, FL. PL.

**TIGRINUM FL. PL.** (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots: fine.

**TENURIFOLIUM**—A native of Siberia, one of the very earliest and hardiest of the lilies. Flowers vivid scarlet with petals reflexed: very showy and free flowering, blooming early in the spring.

**WALLACEI**—A magnificent Japanese variety, with beautiful clear bell flowers, spotted with black; very distinct.

### Narcissus.

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated: hardy. Very showy and fragrant.

#### DOUBLE VARIETIES.

**ALBO PLENO ODORATA**—White, fragrant.

**INCOMPARABLE**—Yellow and orange.

**ORANGE PHOENIX**—Orange and lemon.

**VANSION (Double Daffodil)**—Yellow.

#### SINGLE VARIETIES.

**BIFLORUS**—White with yellow cup.

**TRUMPET MAJOR**—Yellow.

**POETICUS**—White, with red cup.

### Tulips.

Nothing in the floral world equals the brilliancy and gorgeousness of a bed of good tulips. For outside flowering they should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart.

## Recent Introductions of Merit.

### PEARS.

**Vermont Beauty.**—Hardy, best quality, good shipper, handsome. One of the best of all dessert pears. Originated in Vermont, has been thoroughly tested for a number of years and proven an abundant, early bearer, and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy, by many pronounced equal to or better than the Seckle. Its hardiness and free growing qualities, combined with its beauty and excellent quality, make it one of the most desirable of recent introductions. Oct. S.

**Bartlett-Seckle.**—Good size, hardy, vigorous and productive, of highest quality, rich and well flavored; high color, handsome. A cross between two of the oldest and best varieties, combining the best qualities of each. Sept. and Oct. S.

### PLUMS.

**Archduke.**—A large, black and very prolific variety, valuable addition to late varieties for home use or market. Early Oct.

**Czar.**—The largest European purple plum, ripens last of July; rich and good; very productive; tree hardy, a robust grower

**Willard.**—One of the imported Japanese varieties, ripening a month before Abundance and before any other plum, European or native. For several years in Geneva, N. Y., has ripened July 15th to 20th. When ripe is dark red bordering on purple; a long keeper, not inclined to decay, carries to market well. Tree a vigorous grower; very hardy and productive. Quality not as good as most of the Japan varieties, but is very desirable and will be largely planted on account of its extreme earliness.

### APRICOT.

**Harris.**—Fruit uniformly large, about size of the Orleans plum; oval in shape; color bright yellow with red blush. Quality the best; very juicy and rich. Ripening about July 20th, and very productive. Young transplanted trees have frequently given fruit the second and third years. It is as hardy as any Apricot known. Planted largely in New York, it is proving very hardy, prolific and profitable.

### NECTARINE.

**Downton.**—Very large; pale greenish-yellow with purplish red cheek; flesh pale green, red at the stone; quality very fine, melting, rich, sweet and excellent. Aug.

### PEACHES.

**Early Toledo.**—Originated in the great peach belt of N. E. Ohio, where it has been fruiting for the past five years and is being largely planted in orchards, as the best early market variety for that section. Very hardy both in tree and bud; so far has produced a good crop every season; ripening soon after Alexander, is much larger, of superior quality and a grand improvement on that variety. Good size, not liable to rot, carries well to and presents a handsome appearance in market; bringing 50c. to \$1.00 per bushel more than other sorts on market at same time. Early August.



**Crosbey.**—Originated at Billerica, Mass., about 1875, and a few trees were distributed through Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire, after which the originator died, and propagation and distribution was discontinued; however, the constant bearing of these trees for ten years, often when all others have failed, has brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention, and the demand for trees has become enormous from those who know it best. The tree is of the low, spreading willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager, and others of that class of hardy peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with distinct seam on the blossom end, bright, orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side, of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Old Mixon, a good family peach at all times, and on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts: when it is considered that its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring that often kill all other good varieties, its special value is apparent: a fine yellow peach to supply the market when there are no others.

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## GRAPE.

**Early Ohio.**—Briefly its points of merit are **EXTREME EARLINESS, HARDINESS** and **PRODUCTIVENESS**, and it is of much **BETTER QUALITY** than most early grapes. The berry is black, one size smaller than Concord, firm in texture, of a spicy, pleasant flavor, and hangs to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. The vine is thrifty, a strong, rapid grower, fully as much so as the Concord, and an abundant bearer. Its exceeding earliness, along with its other good qualities, makes it a decided acquisition and will push it at once into popular favor with all who grow grapes for profitable marketing.

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## ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

**Improved Dwarf.**—From Colorado, where it has been under cultivation for some time and received the highest endorsements from the leading horticulturists and fruit-growers of that state. As hardy as a Wyoming sage brush, it has withstood a temperature of 40° below zero, unharmed in either fruit-bud or branch. Exceedingly productive; sixteen quarts have been picked from a three-year-old bush. The fruit is jet black when ripe, and its size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello, its season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet cherries. Worthy of cultivation for an ornamental shrub. When in bloom, will grace any lawn with its mass of white flowers.

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## CURRANT.

**Raby Castle.**—An old English variety highly esteemed in that country, introduced in Canada a number of years ago; has proven the most profitable late variety, very prolific, carries its foliage and fruit the latest of any. Bunch long and large; bright red.

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## RASPBERRY.

**Royal Church.**—Originated in Ohio ten years ago; has been thoroughly tested on originator's grounds and at a majority of the State Experimental Stations: not one unfavorable report has been made. Very productive, over 150 berries have been counted on a single stem; average  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. in diameter; 100 berries weigh 11 ounces; has but few seeds; produces no small berries; does not crumble in picking. Exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly;



excellent for table, canning, jellies, etc. Canes are large, vigorous grower, thorns few and small; perfectly hardy wherever it has been tested. Royal Church is earlier than Cuthbert, yet continues longer in bearing; it combines the large size and superior quality of the best foreign varieties with the vigor, hardiness and productiveness of our native varieties.

Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, says: "Royal Church bore the best and most beautiful berries I ever saw. It is very large, of a beautiful bright color, flavor good, aroma fine, canes perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive."

Prof. W. J. Green, of the Columbus, Ohio, Experiment Station, says: "Royal Church is large and of fine quality." In his bulletin for 1891, he says: "Plants vigorous and productive; berries large, dark crimson, moderately firm, excellent quality; a very promising variety."

Prof. L. B. Taft, of the Michigan Agricultural College, in his bulletin, says: "Of the red varieties Royal Church is one of the most promising. It is hardy to the tips. I am well pleased with it."

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, United States Pomologist, of Washington, D. C., says: "Royal Church is one of the best of the red varieties. The fruiting branches are long and heavily loaded with green and ripe fruit. Berry large, round, juicy and of rich flavor."

## STRAWBERRIES.

**Timbrell.**—It undoubtedly marks a great advance in the history of the strawberry and possesses the most good points of any berry ever offered. The vine is a thrifty grower with rank dark foliage after the nature of Parker Earle, and the berry is large, symmetrical, dark crimson color, which runs through the flesh. In quality it surpasses anything that was ever placed on the market. It is a good yielder of large, handsome berries, so firm they will stand long shipments in good condition. Ripens late with the latest, producing five times the amount of fruit, surpassing all in quality, size and market qualities.

*Extract from letter written by the originator after this year's crop. (1893.)*

"I must say that this year I think more of the berry than ever. It stands at the head of strawberries, and you cannot boom it too much, or advertise it too extensively. I do not wish to take back anything I have ever said, and feel this year like praising it still higher, as it is so large, high flavored, solid and prolific; vines healthy, rank grower, late in blooming, and all the good points that make up a model or premium strawberry. I am not afraid to say it stands 'King of All.'"

Yours truly,

H. S. TIMBRELL."

**Greenville.** (p)—One of the best of the many new introductions, has been tested for 9 years on introducer's grounds, and 4 years by the leading experiment stations who all give it a place at or near the head of the list. Resembles Bubach; berries a trifle smaller, but firmer and a better shipper, uniform size, regular outline, excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust and one of the most productive. One of the best for either home use or the market.

**Shuckless.**—Possesses a peculiar feature distinguishing it from all others, which is indicated by its name. In picking it parts readily from the stem, the shucks remaining on the stem instead of on the berries, which are ready for immediate use without the tedious and disagreeable task of shucking necessary with other sorts. Is a strong grower, hardy plant, late and perfect bloomer, and produces berries of uniform size in great abundance and of the best quality. Is the most desirable variety for the kitchen garden, and the most profitable for home market, commanding three to five cents per quart more than other sorts.

**Van Deman**—Thoroughly tested at the Experimental stations for three years before it was offered for sale; reports from nearly all stations were very flattering. Promises to stand at the head of early varieties both for home use and market. The berry is on the conical order, medium to large, dark glossy crimson, with bright golden prominent seeds; when ripe looks as if it had been varnished. Flavor of the best; as a shipper stands second to none. Its great vigor of plant growth enables it to withstand drouth and rust.

## ASPARAGUS.

**Columbian Mammoth White**—A new, very valuable, and entirely distinct variety of this highly esteemed vegetable, and entirely distinct from all others. It produces shoots which



are white, and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots, and fully as many of them, as the Conover's Colossal. A field grown by one of the largest and best Asparagus growers in this country yielded an equal weight of cuttings with his best field of any other variety, and brought twenty per cent. more, not in a fancy market or as a novelty, but in a canning factory, where it was

put up under a special brand, and brought enough more to warrant the packers in paying extra for it. Market gardeners, growers for canners, and amateurs should give this great acquisition a thorough trial, for we are confident that when once known it will be used to the exclusion of all other kinds.

## GOOSEBERRY.

**Keepsake**—A new English variety, where it succeeds admirably, and promises to become as great a favorite as the Industry. Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation.

## CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

**New Sweet-scented Japan Clematis**—The foliage remarkably clean and healthy and very free from insect enemies; of a deep, clear, glossy green. For any situation where a rapid growing climber is needed this will be found a most valuable plant. For making arbors, covering trellises, trailing over old stumps or trees, or as an ornament to porches it is especially desirable.

The flowers are pure white, sometimes slightly tinged with cream, about three fourths of an inch in diameter, star-shaped, and of a most pleasing and penetrating fragrance. They are borne in





clusters, on stiff stems four to six inches long. It is the most fragrant of any of the Clematis family.

We know of no climbing plant which possesses hardihood and vigor, with free flowering qualities combined, to compare with this.

## ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches; oval in shape and about one-half inch long. Color, deep orange red, very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked. Eleagnus is one of the most valuable ornamental berry bearing shrubs and should be largely planted.

## DOUBLE WHITE JAPAN ANEMONE.

**Whirlwind.**—A new semi-double form of the beautiful autumn blooming white anemone.

Habit of plant like the old well known sort, the same strong growth, healthy foliage and abundant bloom. Flowers are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches across, with several rows of white sepals; blooms last much longer than those of the single variety. After 5 years testing, has proven even hardier than the old forms, making it especially desirable for cemetery planting and in other situations where inconvenient to give winter protection. It combines all the good qualities of the popular old single white, with semi-double flowers, greater hardiness and more lasting blooms, characteristics that will place it in the front rank of the hardy border plants.



## HARDY HIBISCUS.

**Crimson-eye.**—This grand new hardy perennial is a robust grower with dark red stems and foliage. Flowers are immense, often measuring twenty inches in circumference. Color of the purest white with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the centre of each flower, a

striking combination of color that must be seen to be fully appreciated. A well developed plant will produce several hundred flowers in a season. It will succeed anywhere and is perfectly hardy.





MARSHALL P. WILDER.